

## Carter sees clashes

AMMAN (Star)—Former President Jimmy Carter travelled to occupied West Bank towns on Wednesday despite Israeli warnings and fears for his safety.

Israel Radio quoted occupied Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek as telling Mr. Carter he might be injured by Arab residents protesting against the Israeli occupation. But Carter insisted on making a trip to Bethlehem to see the situation in the West Bank first-hand.

Carter and his entourage travelled from Jerusalem Wednesday with 12 army and border police vehicles for protection. The long caravan had to stop many times during its trip to Bethlehem because of barricades and burning tires placed by Arabs on main roads. Four border guards accompanying Carter were injured by thrown stones.

Mr. Carter emerged from his car many times to take pictures of burning tires and angry crowds who were shouting anti-Israeli slogans. They called on the United States to put real pressure on

Israel to stop settlements in the occupied territories. President Carter took numerous photographs of Palestinian unrest.

In Bethlehem, Mr. Carter was received by Mayor Elias Freij and a number of municipal leaders. Israeli troops surrounded his caravan and set road blocks at the entrance of Bethlehem preventing travellers from entering the city. All vehicles heading for Bethlehem were turned back.

Despite these measures, hundreds of residents demonstrated near the caravan, then moved towards the municipal building raising Palestinian flags and huge placards.

Army and border guard troops were rushed in to disperse demonstrations.

Mr. Carter witnessed severe clashes between Arab residents and Israeli troops. As he witnessed this Mr. Carter said, "I think something should be done to stop all this. We must all work to stop it and for good". Mr. Carter added that he will continue to work towards achieving Palestinian rights.



Former President Carter meets Israeli Prime Minister Begin in occupied Jerusalem (AP wirephoto)

## Mubarak criticizes PLO policies

By Philip Finnegan  
Star Cairo Correspondent

CAIRO — The brief honeymoon between Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organization following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon appears to have ended in a bitter war of words.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has accused the PLO of interfering in Egyptian internal affairs in a blatant attempt to divide his countrymen. Participants in a closed meeting of parliamentarians held on Saturday quoted Mubarak as saying that if the PLO continues this new conduct then, "I will take strong action and I will go on the air to tell my people everything."

Ibrahim Nafi, editor of Al-Ahram, wrote that President Mubarak is no longer eager to meet PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Only several months before, PLO officials joined with Egyptian officials in predicting an imminent visit by Chairman Arafat, as a prelude to the formal resumption of relations. The cordial atmosphere following President Mubarak's firm stand in demanding a comprehensive settlement rather than just the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut,

made this scenario plausible.

But in recent weeks President Mubarak has been angered by the PLO's insistence on speaking to the Egyptian opposition rather than the government.

The 102 man Egyptian delegation to the Palestine national conference last month was overwhelmingly composed of opponents of the government, including 48 from the leftist, pro-Moscow National Progressive Unionist Party, as well as some members of groups favouring the violent overthrow of the government.

Mayo, the newspaper of the ruling National Democratic Party complained that few invitations went to government or party officials. "Those responsible for the invitations made a gross mistake in excluding these officials. We could have ignored this small matter, but we did not because we are keen on promoting Egyptian-Palestinian relations which many little people are striving to sour."

In fact only two National Democratic Party officials received invitations: Dr. Hamid El Sayeh, Chairman of the medical syndicate who earned publicity by refusing a request by former President Anwar Sadat to invite Israeli dentists to a conference in Cairo, and former Minister of Labour Abdel Latif Bolteya who is known for his violent criticism of Israeli po-

licy, to the extent of even clashing with other party officials who advocate the official line.

The resolutions of the Palestine National Congress confirmed this shift from dealing with the Egyptian government towards support for "nationalist, democratic and popular forces" in Egypt. The Executive Committee was authorized "to determine relations with the Egyptian regime on the basis of its renunciation of the Camp David policy."

Relations deteriorated even more following publication of an interview by PLO Foreign Minister Farouk Kaddoumi with the Sana'i magazine Al-Yumama in which he said: "It is our hope that the Egyptian nationalist movement and the Egyptian army will rectify the Camp David error."

Mubarak reacted with irritation. "Let those people know that the people and army of our country will take no action against a regime they have democratically elected," he added that: "Our sacrifices are even greater than those of the PLO. We have sacrificed the lives of our dear sons, and the resources to the extent that our country has developed those huge problems we now suffer from." Mubarak recalls that Egypt has lost 100,000 men and one hundred million Egyptian pounds (one hundred forty million dollars) fighting for the Palestinian cause.



Hosni Mubarak

A deterioration in relations was inevitable following the Palestine National Congress. The PLO has not taken up Egypt's plans to not quickly to begin negotiations, but by unilaterally recognizing Israel in order to begin a dialogue with the United States by accepting the Reagan initiative as the basis for a future negotiated settlement.

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Carter deplores speeded-up settlements

## 'Israel swallowing W. Bank'

By Leila G. Deeb  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — There is clear indication that the Israeli government is proceeding on an illegal policy which would rapidly absorb, annex or confiscate the lands on the West Bank and Gaza, former United States President Jimmy Carter said this week.

In a conference on Monday evening at the Royal Palace, Mr. Carter answered questions from the press. He said that until recently settlements on the occupied West Bank were quite sparse, small and located in strategic defence positions.

The understanding he had with the Israelis then was that these settlements were designed only as military outposts to defend Israel against possible attack from the east.

But in the last two years, the Israeli government has "transformed this premise dramatically into one of taking over almost all the unused land in Israel and putting powerful restraints on the further development of Arab villages and communities. A dramatic departure, even from what I consider to be an illegal Israeli policy of the past."

"This present policy of the Israeli government, trying to confiscate the occupied territories through a massive, subsidized settlement programme is still a direct violation of international law and an increasing obstacle to peace," he said.

In his judgment, "It violated the principle on which United Nations Resolution 242 was based, and on which the Camp David accords were founded." He said that he saw it as the most serious adverse development in the last



Former President Carter at his Amman press conference

(Petre photo)

two years. "Another one is the invasion of Lebanon."

Asked about the possibility of his asking the Reagan administration to put pressure on Israel to stop the settlement programme, the former American president said that he would not endorse such an idea, but when he was in office, Israel invaded Lebanon in 1978, when US Ambassador to Jordan Richard Viets was in Israel.

He made every effort through persuasion to "induce the Israelis to stop their invasion and to withdraw."

"I notified Prime Minister Begin that we would notify the Congress that weapons sold to them were being used illegally, and that I would instruct Secretary Vance without delay to introduce a resolution in the United Nations

Security Council, condemning Israel as an invading nation. Subsequently, quite quickly, Israel did indeed stop its advance and withdrew."

He added that this was a legitimate public action by the United States in its best interest, to preserve peace in the region and to avoid bloodshed. This he considered as persuasion, rather than pressure, which he thinks is not "proper between sovereign countries."

**Persuasion, not pressure**

Regarding the exertion of pressure on Israel by other US administrations Mr. Carter said that one very serious exertion of American authority, which he thinks is proper, is to notify the Congress when and if the president considers Israel to be using weapons supplied by the US illegally, contrary to the agreements continued on page 24

## King Hussein visits Bonn

AMMAN (Star)—His Majesty King Hussein left on Wednesday for West Germany on a one-day working visit during which he met Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other leaders.

The King is scheduled to leave Bonn on Thursday for London, where he will lead the Arab League seven-man committee assigned by the Fes summit last September to explain the unified Arab peace plan to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The team was originally scheduled to visit London early last November, but due to the rejection by the government of Margaret Thatcher to receive the PLO member in the delegation, the visit has been delayed several times.

## Shamir returns to Tel Aviv

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir left Washington for Israel on Wednesday after talks with American Secretary of State George Shultz aimed at activating the lagging Israeli-Lebanese negotiations over the withdrawal of non-Lebanese troops from his country.

Israel Radio reported that Mr. Shamir had invited Mr. Shultz to visit Israel and that the latter had accepted.

The Radio also reported that Lebanese renegade army major Snad Haddad had been quoted as rejecting the American proposal that a group of his militia participate in joint patrols with American Marines and soldiers from the Lebanese army in South Lebanon.

Also in Washington, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salame met with top Reagan officials again on Tuesday and said later that although progress has been achieved "on defining some new ideas related to security arrangements with Israel," problems remain.

## Oil price talks inspire pessimism

Continued from page 1

The actions of some players in the London Drama have at times appeared rather odd. The two groups of people who have appeared to be treating the issues with the seriousness they deserve are the Arab oil ministers and the Japanese media. All last week, there were hordes of Japanese cameramen and sound recordists gathered outside the Grosvenor Square apartment of Mr. Mansour Oteiba, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, waiting to catch the slightest hint of progress in the discussions. And by the weekend it did indeed look as if an acceptable plan had been worked out.

But on Monday of this week, when the full conference of all 13 Opec members was due to convene at the Intercontinental hotel, round the corner from Grosvenor Square, it became clear that the plan was still not fully accepted. Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Ghazali arrived in London and said that his country would not accept a reduction in the \$34 a barrel Opec reference price. This statement was made in spite of the large discounts that the Iranians are now offering for their oil,

which have enabled Iran to increase its oil exports at everyone else's expense. Mr. Ghazali also indicated that Iran is not prepared to cut its production ceiling.

**Britain plays it cool**

The other problem country appears to be Britain. It is no coincidence that this Opec meeting is taking place in London, because Britain can play a crucial role in preventing a steep collapse in world oil prices. As the world's fifth largest producer, Britain could easily ruin the Opec plan by undercutting any price that is agreed by Opec members. Consequently, Opec ministers have been keeping in continuous but carefully unpublished contact with the British Energy Minister, Mr. Nigel Lawson.

There is no doubt that in fact, Britain is taking the Opec meeting seriously; but for public consumption it is pretending to give the Opec ministers the cold shoulder. Thus, someone described as "a source close to the prime minister" was last week quoted as saying: "Opec is a cartel and must run its own affairs. It must stop trying to involve the British government."

The word has also gone out from Whitehall that Britain's new lower oil price may not be final, because it has yet to be accepted by the oil companies. But this is shadow-boxing, aimed at British public opinion. This is after all probably election year in Britain and, at a time when the oil companies are raising the price of petrol, it would not do at all for the government to appear to be colluding with Opec to keep the price of crude oil from getting lower.

**Upsurge in confidence**

And yet the dangers of a collapse in oil prices are as great for Britain as for any other producer. It is recognised that the drop in revenue from North Sea oil could seriously damage the British government's economic strategy. It is announced in the budget, later this month. Uncertainty over oil prices has already put the pound sterling under considerable pressure and last week it fell to its lowest point ever, \$1.5. On top of all that there are the fears for the banking system, which are worrying the City of London.

In some parts of the city, there appears to

have been a mood of restrained panic in past week. The sudden drop in the price of gold gave some people the shivers and there have been sharp fluctuations in share prices. And yet every cloud has a silver lining, as saying goes, even if not a golden lining. The main danger is seen as the current mood of uncertainty and there were signs that people saw the future as leading to better things. The upsurge in business confidence both the United States and West Germany reminded some people that lower oil prices could help industry to recover and thus the world economy out of recession.

So the stage is set for yet another act in oil price drama, but it need not end in tragedy. Even if the Saudis and the other Gulf oil producers fail to bring all their colleagues into line, and of course it would be better if they do, then that need not spell the end of the world. It may lead to temporary turbulence, but it will end it could mean that more economic power will revert to the world's industrialised countries out of the hands of the oil producers who have held sway since 1973. But as Americans say, that would be a whole ball game.

## Anti-Israeli revolts flare

AMMAN — Inmates of Al-Ansar prison camp in South Lebanon rebelled against their living conditions on Wednesday, Israeli Radio reported. Violent clashes took place between guards and prisoners, who threw sticks and stones. The radio, monitored here, said guards opened heavy fire in all directions. Two prisoners and four guards were injured.

The prisoners burned many tents inside the camp and broke into kitchens, destroying their contents. Camp commander Brig. Rosenfeld asked for reinforcements from the Israeli army, and three border guard units were rushed to the camp to suppress the insurrection.

The radio station's military correspondent reported that officials in charge of the camp imposed cruel penalties on many prisoners who were charged with provocation. The situation is still very tense.

Over 1,000 people from 'Alin Al-Hilweh camp, meanwhile, demonstrated against the continued detention of prisoners in Al-Ansar. The demonstrators, mostly women, marched from camp to Sidon, where they attacked the residence of the military governor and hurled stones and empty bottles at checkpoints.

Violent clashes took place between demonstrators and about 350 soldiers from the Golan Heights. The soldiers used teargas and fired on demonstrators wounding five Palestinian girls. Two women and five old people were overcome by teargas fumes.

The Israeli occupying forces arrested over 60 people on provocation and stone-throwing charges.

Members of local organisations broke into a military camp to the south of Sidon killing two Israeli soldiers and carrying away some arms from a warehouse inside camp, the radio said. The attackers used an Israeli army jeep, which Israeli soldiers found nine hours later, completely burned, south of Damur.

In the occupied West Bank, many refugee camps and towns are still under curfew. Six hundred and forty people have been detained, including 15 young people between the ages of seven and 12 and about 50 girls, 24 women and 32 old people including one in her eighties.

## 'Oil price cut may be retroactive': Oteiba

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mansour Oteiba said on Wednesday that the Opec countries may apply the new \$29 per barrel oil price retroactively from February until the day new price was set, and that it was up to the members to decide when to apply it.

Dr. Oteiba, who arrived here from the London Opec ministerial meeting, said the UAE will apply the new oil price according to its national interests.

He said the new Opec oil price will be gradually increased to \$30 in the near future, and as the market dictates, before freezing it for one or two years.

The minister said the new Opec oil price and 17.5 million barrel-a-day production ceiling are beneficial to both Opec and non-Opec oil producers, and called on all producers to coordinate their policies with the organization.

Dr. Oteiba said an Opec committee, which he heads and which includes the ministers of Algeria, Venezuela and Indonesia will monitor the prices and production of Opec and non-



Mansour Oteiba

Opec countries, and will hold monthly meetings to discuss developments in the petroleum market.

In Washington the Reagan administration expressed satisfaction at the Opec price-cutting decision and said it would help put the world on the road to economic recovery.

Secretary Regan said the oil price reduction will mean less inflation and will serve as a strong "shot in the arm" for world economic recovery.







## Jordan

## International scholars due for second conference on Jordanian archaeology

By Steven Ross  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Jordanian environment, seen from a historical and a geographical point of view, will be the theme of the Second Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan, starting here early next month.

The conference will be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the Amra Hotel from 4-11 April. The Crown Prince will address the opening ceremony on the morning of Tuesday, 5 April.

Jordanian and international scholars and scientists will give papers at the gathering, on topics as diverse as "Remarks on the Geomorphology of the Yarmouk Valley" (Dr. Gerl Wiesemann of West Germany) and "Qasr Al-Hallabat: A Desert Retreat or an Umayyad Farmland?" (Dr. Ghazi Bi-

sheh of Jordan). Each paper will be followed by a discussion period.

A total of 36 papers are scheduled to be presented. Foreign participants will be coming from the United States, Britain, Kuwait, France, Australia, West Germany, Denmark, Sweden, East Germany, Italy, Canada and the Netherlands. The conference is expected to wind up on 11 April with a field trip to Jerash, Ajloun, Pella, Deir Alla and the Dead Sea.

The First International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan was held in the spring of 1980 at Christchurch College in Oxford University. Prince Hassan's alma mater. Top international scholars in Middle Eastern studies presented papers on a wide range of topics covering the entire span of Jordan's history, which were recently published in one volume by the Department of Antiquities.

## Seminar looks at oil's social economic influence on Jordan

Special to the Star

AMMAN — Manpower flows, remittances from workers abroad and their influence on Jordan's balance of payments; the cost of living; Jordan's relation to its richer neighbours, and social changes in the country were subjects of intense discussion last weekend.

In a seminar on Saturday and Sunday about "Jordan's Place Within the Arab Oil Economies", participants worked towards an outline for policymakers on various problems Jordan now faces and may face in the future.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, under whose patronage the seminar was held, opened the proceedings with an address in which he noted that this seminar came at an appropriate time and place. For the effects of the economic policies of oil-producing countries on developing countries, especially those neighbouring them, deserve careful study in the current world situation.

The seminar was sponsored by the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University in conjunction with the Middle East Centre at St. Anthony's College, Oxford University. It included five full sessions in which 12 papers were presented.

Five papers reviewed in Saturday's session dealt mainly with Jordan's labour market, remittances and development problems of non-oil producing Arab countries. Most of these, one paper said derive from "brain drain": the net export of skilled labour. Jordan also imports labour, mostly for unskilled jobs but exports far outnumber imports.

In 1980, the number of Jordanians working in oil-rich countries was estimated at 261,500, 85 per cent of all Jordanians working abroad. Work permits issued to non-Jordanians working in Jordan in the same year



Crown Prince Hassan addressing the conference

were recorded at 79,566, 69.8 per cent of them for Egyptian labourers.

Aside from many other problems that can be caused by this two-way labour flow, it has been suggested that large numbers of skilled Jordanians returning from the Gulf when their services are no longer needed could present Jordan with a problem. Dr. Bassam Al-Saket, economic adviser to the Crown Prince, told The Star later that in his opinion there is no need to worry about any such huge problem arising.

Nevertheless, he said there was a need for a proper study of the distribution and the qualifications of such expatriates.

Dr. Saket, in his own paper, dealt with the effects of these workers' remittances on the Jordanian economy. Remittances grew from JD 136.4 million in 1976 to JD 381.8 million in 1982, he said. This is due to a great increase in the number of Jordanian migrants, the increase in oil revenues

meaning, higher wages, and job stability.

Their huge total amount has led Jordan's balance of payments to a surplus, and Jordan's gross domestic product has grown faster than the domestic product.

Sunday's session was devoted to the presentation of seven papers. The focus was on further discussions of Jordan's balance of payments, and the country's social and economic development helped by foreign aid. Discussed were Jordan's energy policy, the effects of oil price changes, agriculture policy and social changes.

## Wind energy planned at 25 wells

By Kathy Kakish

AMMAN — The Mechanical Engineering Department at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has selected around 25 wells for a project to switch from diesel power to wind energy to pump water from wells.

Mr. Farid Saman of the RSS told The Star that the project is to be completed at these wells after around a year's more of thorough observation and study on the experimental pump station installed at the Jurf Al-Hadid well. This station, located near Amman, is expected to start pumping water from the 55-metre-deep well in July/August.

An agreement was signed among the RSS, the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) and the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) on 10 May 1983 to carry out the study and share its financial expenses.

Water could be pumped from desert wells by using air fans connected to the water pumps. Operating at high speed, these air fans could generate electricity, which in turn would operate the pumps.

On days which lack the sufficient wind to run the pumps, two methods could be used to provide a continuous supply of water. The first is to use electricity in battery blocks which have the capacity to supply enough power to operate the pumps for two days. The second, less expensive method would be to install larger storage water tanks. Meanwhile, the RSS is studying the possibility of applying solar energy along with use of wind energy in the future.

## Banks share the wealth

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

THE BANKS sector has dominated the market for the second consecutive week, seeming to have gained investors' confidence. In contrast to previous weeks where big deals have been confined to one bank or two, this week witnessed big deals connected with nearly half of all the banks whose shares were handled during the week. Handling in Cairo Amman Bank shares amounted to over JD 250,000, equalling the volume of all 28 companies representing the industry sector this week.

It appears that this domination by the banks will continue for one or two more weeks, until investors calm down.

The industry sector had what was, one must say, its worst week. Sluggish trading in industrials is expected to continue until the unusual activity in the banks sector calms down.

During the week from 8-14 March, 925,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 6.5 million divided among 2,500 contracts—an increase of 154.8 per cent compared to last week.

Average daily handling reached over JD 1.25 million, with a deviation of 37 per cent or 7.5 per cent of the market total. This is high, but still seems natural in the light of the huge level of activity in bank shares.

The banks sector occupied 88.8 per cent of the market total, an increase of 2.3 points compared to last week. Six banks out of 14 occupied 83.7 per cent of the sector or 74.3 per cent of the market. Jordan National Bank occupied 34.9 per cent of the sector (31 per cent of the total); Petra Bank 25.3 per cent and 22.5 per cent respectively; Jordan Gulf Bank 7.1 per cent as (6.3 per cent); the Islamic Bank 5.6 per cent (5 per cent); Bank of Jordan 5.5 per cent (4.8 per cent), and the Arab Bank occupied 5.3 per cent of the sector's business or 4.7 per cent of the market total.

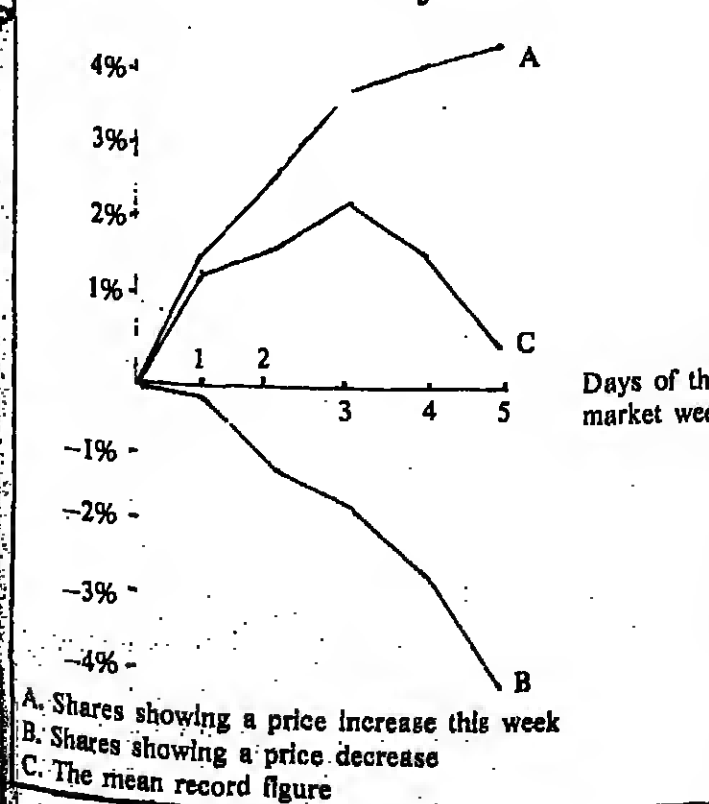
Industry had only 5.8 per cent of the market, a drop of 1.2 points compared to last week. Five companies out of 28 occupied 57.7 per cent of the sector's handling, or 3.3 per cent of the market total. National Steel occupied 14 per cent of the sector or 0.8 per cent of the market; Intermediate Petrochemicals 13.7 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively; Jordan Petroleum Refinery 10.8 per cent (0.6 per cent); Jordan Cement Factories 10.2 per cent (0.6 per cent), and Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing 9 per cent of the sector or 0.5 per cent of the market total.

Insurance companies had 2.9 per cent of the market total, a drop of 0.4 points compared to last week. Two out of eight companies occupied 87 per cent of the sector's handling or 2.5 per cent of the market. Jordan Insurance accounted for 51.3 per cent of the sector's business (1.5 per cent of the market total) and Jordan-French Insurance had 35.7 per cent and 1 per cent respectively.

The services sector came last occupying 2.5 per cent of the market, a drop of 0.7 points. Two out of 10 services companies occupied 63.8 per cent of the sector's handling or 1.6 per cent of the market total. National General Investments had 48.8 per cent (1.2 per cent) and the Garage Owners Federation 15 per cent of the sector or 0.4 per cent of the market total.

Twenty-five companies out of 59 showed an increase in their share values, including Arab Development and Investments, at JD 3,900 up from JD 3,400, Jordan Securities Corporation at JD 2,750 up from 2,520, Industrial Development Bank at JD 1,800 up from JD 1,680, Jordan National Bank at JD 20,150 up from JD 18,900 and Jordan Gulf Bank at JD 3,300 up from JD 3,140.

## The weekly record



## Top phosphate post changes hands

## JPMC chief stresses marketing

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — An emphasis on marketing activities and putting operations on a commercially more viable basis are the current priorities of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company's (JPMC's) management, says the firm's new managing director.

Mr. Wasef Azar, in an exclusive interview with The Star this week, said marketing was taking "a lot of our effort"—though JPMC has ambitious development schemes under way to expand its actual production and boost quality. This includes a long-term project to exploit the phosphate reserves at Shidiyeh in the far southeast of the country.

JPMC sold 4 million tonnes of phosphate ore last year, part of it to the newly opened diammonium phosphate plant of the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company (JFIC). They are "very keen" to increase sales, which have kept Jordan in third place as a phosphate exporter (after the United States and Morocco).

But the company looks first to its natural markets, which are mostly in south and southeast Asia, eastern Europe and other Mediterranean countries. The market in these regions is growing; but any major expansion would be a more sensitive matter. "Producers should agree" on an approach to the market, Mr. Azar said. JPMC would like to coordinate, particularly with Morocco.

## Boosting production

For the expansion of production, JPMC pins high hopes on the Shidiyeh project. It is now collaborating with the government and the Natural Resources Authority in investigating the area, where previous studies have indicated the presence of more than 1 billion tonnes of phosphate ore. Production is hoped to start there by 1986.

But before that, the company thinks it can increase production at

its existing minesites—Ruseifa in central Jordan, Al-Hasa and Wadi Al-Abyad in the south—by more than 50 per cent. At Ruseifa, the oldest site, the mines and process equipment are being moved a few kilometres to the southeast, and modernised. JPMC expects to get a better quality phosphate out of this operation.

At Al-Hasa, large investments are being made under JPMC's new policy of taking over more of the actual digging. Previously, the company has had a direct hand in only 25-30 per cent of the mining operations. The rest was hired out to private contractors, who brought the raw ore to JPMC for processing.

Now the company plans to take over up to 60 per cent of digging, and all other production stages. During the last two years it has been purchasing new equipment, workshops, accommodation and other requirements for Al-Hasa.

## Guaranteed supply for JFIC

The JFIC factory south of Aqaba is expected to take up to 1.5 million tonnes a year of phosphate from JPMC when it reaches full production, though Mr. Azar says the figure may not be quite that high. The phosphate company should be able to handle JFIC's requirements and still increase its exports through boosting production in the next few years, he says.

JFIC, which is partly owned by JPMC, has agreed to buy a guaranteed supply of phosphate under a long-term pricing formula linked to the world market.

Asked about labour-management relations within JPMC, Mr. Azar said the company will continue the process it started last year of dismissing unproductive workers after trying to improve their contribution. This policy led to a conflict late last year, when the company laid off more than 200 employees. At that time labour protests led to arbitration and the rehiring of some of the workers; but Mr. Azar says they amounted to "less than 10 per cent" of those dismissed.

He stressed that JPMC is a commercial enterprise, and must be run on an economically feasible basis. At the same time, social con-



Wasef Azar

siderations — the needs and conditions of the workers—must not and will not be ignored. Now management is "in harmony" with labour, and all sides see the need for realistic management.

## Low-key contribution

Mr. Azar took over at JPMC after the former managing director, Mr. Ali Nsour, resigned one month ago to go into private business. However, the new company head is, by his own account, "not a stranger" to JPMC. He has been serving on its board on an off since 1976. Mr. Nsour also stayed on the board when he retired.

Trained as an economist and econometric analyst, Mr. Azar has degrees from both the American University in Beirut and the State University of Iowa. He has made a substantial but low-key contribution to Jordan's economic development for many years, and was on the planning committees for all development plans since 1972.

Before becoming JPMC's director he served for four years as director general of the Jordan Pension Fund. During this period he spent some time at the head of the Statistics Department, and saw Jordan through its nationwide census in 1979. Before these public sector posts he was director of a management consulting firm, and before that served as secretary-general of the National Planning Council for one year.

Mr. Azar headed the economic research department at the Royal Scientific Society from 1973 to 1976.



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## economy

# New trade fund loses steam

LONDON—A new international fund designed to steady world commodity prices is in danger of collapsing, largely because rich countries drove such a hard bargain in negotiations that many poor countries have lost interest.

The Common Fund for Commodities is "unfinished business" from the 1944 Bretton Woods conference which set up the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The economist J.M. Keynes argued then for an international trade authority that could help steady commodity prices.

Not until 1977 did rich and poor countries begin to negotiate the fund. That was Unctad—the UN conference on Trade and Development—where it was proposed that the fund should have a capital of \$6,000 million. During three years of negotiations, the rich countries whittled this amount down to a mere \$750 million.

Compared with the IMF (assets around \$70,000 million) and the World Bank (assets \$45,000 million) many developing countries believe that \$750 million is steady the price of up to 20 of the world's largest trading commodities is derisory.

One African minister said the tiger they hoped for had been turned into a mouse. Developing countries have taken the unusual step of striking back with a virtual boycott.

The fund can only begin when 90 countries have ratified the agreement reached in 1980. By December only 37 had done so, including Britain, France, Japan and seven other Western countries. Out of more than 120 developing countries only 27 had ratified.

It has been estimated that measures to steady the price of just one commodity, copper, would cost around \$2,000 million, almost three times the new fund's capital.

Many developing countries appear to have decided that it is not worth paying the \$1 million entrance fee to join. Ten of the 27 developing countries that have ratified are in the "least developed" category and are having their entrance fee paid for them by Opec.

## Computer industry in the making

# Taiwan woos its own

TAIPEI (ONS)—For 30 years many of the best and brightest students from Taiwan have gone to the United States to study. Only 15 per cent have ever returned.

The rest, maybe 200,000, most of them in science and technology, have remained and flourished in their new country. Now the Taiwanese Government is trying to lure them back to their motherland.

They are seen as the key to developing what the Government has designated one of the five strategic industries—computers.

The other four are machinery, transportation, electronics and electrical goods.

Computer exports have leapt from almost nothing five years ago to over \$200 million last year; the main items are home computers, peripherals and computer parts and programmes.

The export target for this last item is \$3.2 billion by 1989—two per cent of the estimated world market at that time.

The computer industry has been designated a strategic one because its chief requirement is not raw materials, in which Taiwan is very poor, but brainpower, with which it is well endowed.

This country has one of the highest percentages of college graduates in the world.

Yet the earnings of computer engineers and technicians here are only about a third of those with similar qualifications in Japan, the US and Europe.

There is no doubt about the market for computers and related products. Sales of personal computers in the US, for example, rose from \$1.8 billion in 1980 to just under \$3 billion last year.

To get a share of that market and to attract some of the scientists back home, the Government has established an industrial park for high-technology firms in Hsinchu, 72 kilometres from the capital.

Forty-one firms have been given approval to set up there, and 26 have already done so, employing 1,600 people with a total foreign investment of \$70 million. Sales are running at \$4 million a month.

Nearly all of the firms have been set up by Taiwan specialists who have come back from the US. As part of the campaign to woo more Taiwanese back from America, a school using Eng-



Computers: The fifth strategic industry

lish as the teaching medium is to be set up for families whose children have grown used to the US school system.

The Government hopes the living and working environment available in Taiwan will be good enough to compensate for the smaller financial rewards.

The country's relatively late entry into the computer field means it produces small items. The big, main-frame computers, such as used in government departments or banks, are nearly all imported.

Taiwan's future lies in home computers, components and programmes.

This is evidently the belief of two American firms, Atari and Key Tronic, which recently chose Taiwan for the manufacture of home computers and computer terminals respectively.

Key Tronic's president, Lewis Zirkle, said: "In the next few years half of the terminals in American computers will probably be made in Taiwan, with the manufacturing cost 30 per cent less than in the US and 15 per cent less than in Japan."

In line with this trend, some of the large local companies which make customer electrical goods are switching to computer production. One of them is the Great Electronics Corporation, with sales worth \$50 million last year.

Its president said recently that the use of national market for stereo and radio-telephone was shrinking, while that for home computers and peripherals was just beginning.

The exports computer-related products was about 10 per cent of total sales by 1980.

The Government is also promoting the use of computer for domestic reasons. It wants to improve the efficiency of local industry and commerce.

Accordingly, all banks must, by order of the Finance Ministry, be computerized by 1984, and private companies are being urged to follow suit.

Imports of computers increased from \$85 million in 1978 to \$104.4 million in 1981. The computerization is seen as essential to offset the higher wages—an average \$2,340 per capita in 1981—that make this country less competitive than some developing nations.

One blot on the industry has been the competition of some internationally known makers of home computers. The most notorious example was that of the American Apple II, local imitations appeared with names like Apollo II, Omega AP II at prices as low as 20 per cent of the original for sale here and abroad.

The government has banned their export, and the US Customs Service is confiscating all the imitations that slip through the Taiwanese cus-

# Britain welcomes King Hussein as delegation head

By Len Rockingham  
Star London Correspondent

LONDON—Two major events happened in Arab-British relations in the space of two days this week. First, on Sunday came firm news about the Arab League delegation which is due to visit London at the end of the week, then on Monday came news—at long last—of an Opec agreement on the price of oil.

The news about the Arab League delegation was that it will be led by King Hussein of Jordan rather than King Hassan of Morocco, who is reported to be indisposed.

There will be some disappointment that the Moroccan monarch who played host to Queen Elizabeth II in 1980, will not be leading the delegation, but on the other hand there is no disguising the fact that Britain sees King Hussein as one of the central figures in the Middle East peace process and is pleased that he will be here for such an important occasion.

The fact is that, since November when the storms of misunderstanding first broke around this ill-fated visit, the world has moved on a long way. There has been the conference in Algiers of the Palestine National Council, there have been continual delays about the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and there has been mounting evidence of Israel's tightening grip on the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

It will therefore be important for British ministers to learn the

views of King Hussein on these happenings and those of the Arab foreign ministers who accompany him. At the present, there is no firm word on who will represent the Palestinians: two names are mentioned—Mr. Mohammed Milhien, the exiled West Bank mayor, and Dr. Walid Khaleel, a distinguished academic.

After the announcement of the delegation came the news of the Opec agreement. As expected, the oil ministers have agreed to a reference price of \$29 a barrel and a production ceiling for all Opec members together of seventeen and a half million barrels a day.

The fiercest arguments in the later stages of the conference concerned the way in which this total production ceiling would be divided up, and it appears that Saudi Arabia has eased the way to an agreement by setting her own oil production as low as two million barrels a day.

Oil analysts in London are glad that the conference has at last agreed on something, but many of them remain pessimistic about how long the agreement can last. There may indeed be a further reduction in the price of Britain's North Sea oil before the end of this month, and that could spark off a further oil price crisis.

Before these two events happened, the main concern of the British press as far as the Arab world is concerned was with terrorism.

# Turks in W. Berlin face cultural dilemma

Today Europeans are facing a new crisis that is old news for Americans: the problem of assimilating millions of recent immigrants. But as the US reconsiders its own immigration policies, Americans would do well to watch Europe closely, writes PMS editor Frank Viviano. Indeed, a profound revision of "melting pot" theory is gradually emerging there.

By Frank Viviano

WEST BERLIN—Last year some 30,000 of this city's 120,000 Turkish residents were eligible for West German citizenship. Exactly 50 applied.

"Ask the Turks here if they want to go home, and 90 per cent of us will say 'yes,'" says Gazi Kiliç, who emigrated to Berlin from a small Anatolian village 14 years ago.

Embraced in these figures and sentiments is a growing hostility toward German life among this country's 4.7 million immigrants—a hostility that many Germans cannot understand.

"What puzzles me about their unhappiness is that our guest workers have some of the best wages and benefits in the world," remarked one Berlin official.

At the bottom of Europe's "crisis of the immigrant," however, lies something more than economic issues. Its implications should be closely read by Americans debating their own national policy toward immigrants.

In effect, immigrants here are being asked to accept the ultimate terms of the classic American "melting pot"—total assimilation.

But they are often deprived of the traditional old-world supports that helped generations of American immigrants survive the assimilation ordeal. Instead of accelerating integration, say immigration experts, this approach is almost certainly impeding it.

"Germans seem ready to accept foreigners as neighbours only if they are able to think, look and act exactly like Germans," sums up Julian Aveling, an immigration analyst at the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). "And of course that is an impossible demand."

The results of this dilemma are places like West Berlin's Kreuzberg district, a depressing neighbourhood of grey, pre-war apartment buildings next to the Berlin Wall near Checkpoint Charlie.

With 40,000 Turkish and Yugoslav residents, it houses Germany's densest concentration of foreigners, but Kreuzberg offers few of the exotic street scenes that were once synonymous with immigrant life.

Indeed, it seems less an immigrant ghetto than a cultural desert—neither German nor Turk nor Yugoslav. While dozens of stores which once served a predominantly German clientele have moved out with their old customers, virtually no immigrant enterprises have moved in.

The vast majority of immigrants are, in fact, prohibited from doing so. Their passports specifically exclude the legal "right of establishment" necessary to open a private business.

"The general opinion among Germans is that we asked for



and needed workers, not entrepreneurs," explained Barbara John, the West Berlin Senate's Commissioner for Immigrants.

"Personally, I don't believe that immigrants should remain workers if they have the energy to create their own employment opportunities. But at present the laws make it very, very difficult. The permits are only for dependent labour."

She added: "Our official policy is to promote diversity as a good thing. But—much as in the United States today—the ideal of diversity is under severe attack. 'The German population is not well-prepared for a multi-cultural society,' observed John.

The victims of this clash between official German support for cultural pluralism, and a bias against it in law and mass opinion, are clearly the immigrants themselves. Yet despite their deep resentment, most cannot afford to return to Turkey or Yugoslavia, where current economic conditions make West Germany's 8.6 unemployment rate seem insignificant.

Kreuzberg's empty streets and shuttered stores thus reflect a cultural limbo in which foreign residents are effectively trapped.

While the German government has slowly grown more sensitive to the cultural sources of immigrant hostility, the few

steps taken to improve matters have been contradictory half measures.

A case in point is that of Selami Ekven, owner of a popular store a few blocks from Kreuzberg which rents videotapes of Turkish television programmes.

In an effort to make life more bearable here for Turks, Ekven and several other small businessmen were granted special exemptions from the immigration laws that allow them to run Turkish-oriented shops.

But while their passports give them the "right of establishment," unlike guest workers they are not allowed to bring their families into Germany. "Business is very good," said Ekven. "But how long can I stay alone in Berlin when my wife and sons are in Istanbul?"

The dilemmas evident in Kreuzberg are by no means limited to Germany. While France has had much longer experience with immigration, a massive influx of North Africans in the past two decades has led to a hardening of French attitudes, even in tolerant Paris. And French law, like German law, prohibits most recent newcomers from entering private business.

Paradoxically, immigrants who arrived in Europe under the worst of circumstances are in some instances experiencing the smoothest cultural transition: Those admitted under refugee status are normally guaranteed the same privileges as citizens, including the "right of establishment."

The impact is readily apparent in communities like the Porte d'Italie, a Parisian neighbourhood where Southeast Asian refugees have created a thriving local economy based on their traditional needs and tastes.

In one sense, what sets the Porte d'Italie apart from Europe's Kreuzbergs is embodied in the word "opportunity"—the refugees have been allowed to escape the label and reality of dependent labour.

In a most important sense, Porte d'Italie thrives because the law has allowed its inhabitants the full measure of their identities as Vietnamese and Cambodians, rather than demanding an abrupt transformation to French ways.

"The final irony may be that these people are assimilated far more readily in the end," according to the OECD's Julian Aveling. Aveling points out that in Sweden, where cultural supports for guest workers are deliberately encouraged, the rate of application for citizenship by Turks and Yugoslavs is much higher than in West Germany.

Along with refugees, however, guest workers in Sweden comprise but a drop in the bucket of Europe's huge immigrant population. The real test of diversity's chances lies in the vastly more numerous guest workers of Germany, France and Switzerland—an estimated 11 million people.

That test is already a dismal failure, in the opinion of Recep Kayaalp, 21, who plans to leave Berlin for Turkey soon despite the economic hazards. "Ten years ago our different ways didn't bother people here. They greeted us at the airports with bands and 'Welcome to Germany' signs because they needed us then," he said.

"Now there are two million of us Turks in their country, and too many Germans are looking for jobs. Whatever is said publicly, they are getting ready to throw us out. So why should we try to integrate?"

# Free trade zones lure technology

IN THEIR scramble to attract inflows of foreign capital, technology and designs—particularly from the giant multinational corporations during the booming 1960s and early 1970s—one of the lures most widely used by developing countries was the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) or Free Trade Zone (FTZ).

These zones are nothing more than industrial estates in areas designated by the government and where the trade barriers applicable to the rest of the economy do not apply.

By locating their production units inside the EPZs, export-oriented industries can operate free of import duties or quantitative restrictions.

While many developing countries have set up Free Trade Zones, it is generally believed that these duty-free enclaves have, at best, made only a limited impact on the over-all industrial and economic progress of the Third World.

Even in countries such as the Republic of Korea, with its remarkable record of success in export-led industrialization, Free Trade Zones are believed to have played a minor role.

Malaysia and Singapore, however, appear to be exceptions to this rule. Both countries have benefited greatly from Free Trade or Export Processing Zones according to the findings of two recent ILO studies.

The economic activity triggered by these zones has opened up thousands of new job opportunities, and resulted in increased foreign exchange earnings and a significant inflow of modern technology.

## Mostly women

The study on Malaysia says that this country's ten Export Processing Zones, established during the period 1972-80, have

spawned over 80,000 new jobs, or more than 20 per cent of the employment opportunities created by industrial development in the seventies.

The government's total foreign exchange earnings directly attributable to these zones could not be assessed because of incomplete data, but information provided by 45 manufacturing or processing industries shows that they shared gross annual sales of 1,500 million Malaysian dollars, 92 per cent of which came from exports.

Indeed, by the end of 1978, the Export Processing Zones in Malaysia accounted for 11 per cent of the employment in the manufacturing sector or about 1.6 per cent of the country's labour force, the study says.

There was a predominance of female workers with 70 per cent of the total jobs in the Penang area and 81 per cent in the Kuala Lumpur region going to women.

The vast majority of these female workers (83 per cent) were unmarried and although their hourly wage, ranging between 33 and 45 US cents, was lower than the national average for women, 52 per cent of these employees had been either unemployed, or were new entrants to the labour force and thus the Export Processing Zones had made it possible for them to find work, the study points out.

## Boosting employment

Singapore has no clearly demarcated Free Trade Zone, as such—indeed the whole city state has the characteristics of an FTZ.

Factories are located in industrial estates spread across the island. These enjoy duty-free imports of raw materials for processing or manufacture of finished goods for export, tax holidays for initial years and other incentives such as disci-

plined and trained labour as well as an efficient administrative structure.

These incentives were largely responsible for the steep rise in foreign investments in Singapore, from a modest 157 million Singapore dollars in 1965 to 6,349 million by the end of 1978.

For the period 1960-79, export demand accounted for 64.3 per cent of total manufacturing growth.

Exports rose dramatically from 164.3 million Singapore dollars to 16,203 million in 1979.

The result was a boost to employment. In 1957, for instance, only 67,365 jobs were in manufacturing. By 1980 a total of 324,121 persons were employed in this sector, the study says.

As in the case of Malaysia, female workers accounted for a high percentage of total manufacturing employment, 46.3 per cent compared to only 29.3 per cent in the non-manufacturing activities.

## Planning for the eighties

However, Singapore's manufacturing sector "portrays many characteristics of the enclave—it is dependent on foreign investments for venture capital, expertise and markets, it is export dependent and dependent on imported inputs of raw materials, fuel and intermediate goods. It is even dependent on foreign labour," the study says.

To change this, the government has now mapped a plan for the eighties which seeks to concentrate on high technology, high productivity industries.

The expectation is that the noticeable flaws in Singapore's earlier export-led industrialization programme will be diminished, if not entirely eliminated, by this new strategy.



## world

# Women seeking lost sons embarrass Latin regimes

Latin American mothers of the "Disappeared" — persons kidnapped and or murdered by authorities for opposition to dictatorial regimes — have formed a continent-wide association to press their demands to the individual governments and to the UN for information about their missing loved ones, estimated at 90,000. The women, whose protests are public but non-violent, are an embarrassing thorn to at least a dozen Latin regimes.

By Mary Judith Reas

LIMA, PERU (PNS) — "Our Homeland went to the Plaza to see what was the matter. She found only her daughters, who were crying for her sons. And she too went insane with the other mothers. Our Homeland...today is a crazy mother. She went insane along with all the other locas."

In early November, the "locas" — the mothers and wives of persons who opposed their government and disappeared without a trace — met in an historic, continent-wide congress here.

Held under the auspices of Fedefam, the Latin American Federation of Associations of Family Members of Detained and Missing Persons, they represented an estimated 90,000 Latin Americans from 12 countries believed to have been kidnapped or murdered by authorities for real or assumed opposition to the regimes.

The Fedefam conference, "born out of the

pain that engulfs all of Latin America," was attended by women from Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and Haiti.

They exchanged information about their efforts to find their loved ones — or confirmation of their deaths. They are committed to non-violent, non-vengeful action that will force their various governments to account fully for each case of disappearance.

They issued a plea to the United Nations to condemn "forced disappearances" as "an especially cruel, systematic and widely practiced method of repression..."

The women, because of the publicity they have focused on the issue, are becoming a major political thorn in the side of repressive Latin governments. But they constitute a moral force, too, awakening a spirit of empathy

among growing sectors of the Latin American population.

Often, they cast their struggle in biblical imagery, asking the authorities, for instance, the Lord's question to Cain after the murder of Abel: "Where is your brother?" Or they plead as Mary Magdalene did at the empty tomb, "Sir, if you are the one who has taken him, tell me where you have laid him and I will take him away."

Not only is the "disappeared" phenomenon now prevalent throughout Latin America, but there is increasing co-ordination among security forces through computerized information banks that facilitate the apprehension of political dissidents living in exile.

Fedefam archives are full of cases of Chileans, Uruguayans and Paraguayans "missing" in Brazil and Argentina, or Salvadorans and Hondurans "missing" in Guatemala, for instance.

Fedefam cites three reasons governments resort to political kidnapping and forced disappearance. First, they are seeking to eliminate any significant nucleus of opposition to their rule. Second, by generating fear and terror throughout the populace, they hope to neutralize any insurgent, mass-based organization and participation.

Finally, because torture is common in the interrogation of detainees, and because some victims die under torture, disappearance becomes a way of escaping accountability for unintended deaths.

Invariably, to hear the women tell it, kidnappings in various countries follow the same pattern. With well-organized precision, the victim is accosted at home, at work, in an airport, private car or even on a bus by heavily armed men dressed in civilian clothes. They force the victim into an unmarked vehicle, and the person is not heard from again.

Legal pleas, criminal lawsuits and adminis-

trative gestures fail to reveal the whereabouts. Family members, friends, lawyers are told there is no record of a missing person's detention.

Members of Fedefam claim that immediately after being kidnapped, victims are subjected to torture. Normally they survive for at least a week. After that, it is possible to know whether a victim is dead, been removed to a concentration camp or in clandestine jail administered by secret forces.

Separate but very well-co-ordinated tactics in the kidnapping, interrogation and disposal of the victims, and the disposal of the bodies.

The worst time, say mothers and wives, the disappeared, is often several weeks after the arrest, when their loved ones fail to appear. Severe depression, shock and, more common, as are feelings of outrage and, police.

At first, they say, they are paralyzed. Many, like those who have joined Fedefam, begin to react by calling upon local national human rights and church organizations for help. It is not a safe stand for the women to make, and for some, the public witness for the "disappeared" is cynically dangerous.

At the Lima congress's closing session, young Salvadoran woman stood with her back to the audience so that she would not be recognized, and told how last October she had been tortured and left for dead by Salvadoran soldiers. Her brother and husband are missing.

Father Juan Vives, a prime mover of Fedefam, concluded the congress by telling women, "You mothers who have given birth, your children are now being born by the you are, in turn, giving birth to a new Latin America."

## Anxiety over armour-plating

By Tony Catterall

COLOGNE (ONS) — The West German Defence Ministry is trying to allay anxiety over revelations that the Soviet Union has obtained samples of the armour-plate used on the Leopard II main battle tank.

A ministry spokesman has also discounted allegations that the tank's predecessor, the Leopard I — which is still in service — tends to fall apart even without enemy fire.

The spokesman showed an unsurprising reluctance to go into great detail when asked to comment on the issues raised at the recent trial of a Soviet spy, beyond saying that the case had been treated as industrial espionage.

However, the spy was charged with "being active as an agent of a foreign secret service." He was convicted and jailed for three years.

He admitted to the Düsseldorf Superior Court that he had worked for the Russians from 1967 until 1981, when he gave himself up to West German counter-intelligence after the Interior Minister promised more lenient treatment for spies who turned themselves in.

There are reports that the officers who interrogated him refused at first to believe his story — that he obtained and passed on to the Russians details of the Leopard II's armour-plate.

According to the tale told in court, the spy, Dietrich Manfred Liebert, made friends with a group of workers at the Heinrichshütte steelworks near Bonn, which was then producing armour-plate for the Leopard II.

Over card sessions in a local pub, the steel workers told their friend all about the type of steel used, its thickness, tensile strength and the production methods.

They also said that a year earlier, in 1971, production had fallen behind, which would have made the company liable for heavy penalty payments.

To make up time, the workers agreed among themselves to skip a 60-hour heat treatment stage which added tensile strength to the steel.

They wrongly believe that "the Bundeswehr (West German Army) is too stupid to notice anything," despite their knowledge that welded seams in the untreated metal would tend to come apart when the going got rough.

This part of the story is denied by the Defence Ministry. A spokesman said: "It is not true to say of certain types of tanks that their protection has no value."

The spokesman said constant quality checks on materials would have revealed any sub-standard armour-plate. He would not say, however, if any such sub-standard batches had been found.

Nor would he deny the next episode in the spy's tale.

Liebert was told by his Soviet controllers to study mechanical engineering (with the help of a West German government grant).

During his studies, he told his friends, he needed samples of armour-plate, which they were only too happy to supply. The arrangement continued after he graduated, under the pretext that he needed samples for his engineering firm which was hoping to land a large contract for tank armour.

These were buried in prearranged places from where they were picked up by Soviet couriers.

The Defence Ministry maintains that the possession of the armour's secrets would not be of great use to the Soviet Union, as it could not know what armour is used on what military vehicles, and that steel was anyway combined with "certain other materials" in protecting the vehicles.

However, defence correspondents in West Germany are quite aware that the Heinrichshütte steelworks is making armour for the fronts and turrets of the Leopard II.

Possession of samples would tell the Russians exactly what armour-piercing properties a shell must have to penetrate it.

It should be noted, though, that as one defence specialist observed, the only real defence for a tank is to be faster than the enemy's — and the Leopard II is still one of the fastest around.

## World in Pictures



ISLAMABAD (KUNA) — Bangladesh will sponsor the move to restore Pakistan's membership in the British Commonwealth at the Common-



FRANCE — Paris Mayor and head of the neo-Gaullist Party Jacques Chirac and his wife at election on Monday. His party made significant

gains which consolidated Paris as the centre of opposition.

It said that an understanding in this regard had been reached between President Zia-ul-Haq and Bangladesh military ruler Lieutenant-General Ershad during their recent meeting in New Delhi.

The paper wrote on "good authority" that the decision had been opposing the re-entry to the Commonwealth of Pakistan "would no longer stand in the way of her neighbour" on this point.

A meeting of the British Commonwealth is being held in New Delhi next year at which the question will be considered and "decided in favour of Pakistan", the paper said.

Pakistan left the British Commonwealth in 1972 when the then President Zia-ul-Haq was irked by the spate of recognition of the new state of Bangladesh by Britain and other member states of the Commonwealth, but decided to bring the country out of the British body.

## middle east

### Lebanon's labour and health minister:

# 'Plans to rehabilitate Lebanon's health and labour sectors'

AMMAN — The Lebanese Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Dr. Adnan Mroueh, who is heading the Lebanese delegation to the Arab Labour Organisation conference, was interviewed by Star staff reporter Leila G. Deeb.

Dr. Mroueh, who is also minister of health, said that "civil disturbances" which started in Lebanon in 1975 paralyzed the public health sector at a time when there were massive casualties and increasing needs in health services. The government had to rely on the private sector to ensure health care.

This pattern persisted throughout the war, and as a result we find that about 80 per cent of our health's budget is spent on subsidizing as hospital bills of Lebanese in private hospitals," the minister said.

"This expensive policy has been the reason for the current plan to rehabilitate the health sector both in the physical structure of many damaged hospitals and health centres, as well as the rehabilitation of manpower."

Reconstruction demands are massive, continued Dr. Mroueh. They will need to build new hospitals and repair the old. This problem becomes particularly acute when it is remembered that Lebanon, even before the war, had a deficiency in public hospital beds. Lebanon has two universities which have been graduating doctors for the last 100 years, which is why it has an adequate medical manpower supply, but lacks mainly the medium level health workers, like medical auxiliaries. The new plan is to establish regional training schools to fill the gap.

In addition Lebanon, like the rest of the developing countries, has adopted Western models of health care characterized by dependence on heavily centralized curative services. "This strategy is very expensive and

cannot possibly meet all the health needs of the population, specially the rural population," he said.

"That is why the World Health Organization (WHO) has been stressing a major departure in health strategy for the Third World."

Asked about the number of casualties during the recent war, Dr. Mroueh said that figures were not available, but estimates made by the various agencies give a figure between 50,000 to 100,000 dead. The wounded are estimated at this number, leaving a tremendous number of permanently disabled persons who need physical rehabilitation or continuous nursing care.

The rehabilitation of amputees and paraplegics has created a great demand for rehabilitation services, which were deficient to begin with, continued the minister, and many of the existing ones were destroyed in the war.

As for assistance from Arab countries, Dr. Mroueh said that prior to the recent meeting of the Arab ministers of health in Abu Dhabi, a team was sent to Lebanon to study health needs and report to the meeting. This report spelled out the long-term, as well as the pressing needs of the country, which prompted the ministers to make an immediate donation of \$500,000, and pledge two million more for the purchase of a prefabricated hospital. This amount came from the Health Development Fund.

In regard to the labour situation, Dr. Mroueh said that the main problem is to rehabilitate the thousands of men and women. The main concern is to provide vocational training programmes so that these individuals will be assimilated into society.

"There is a certain oversupply of certain



Rehabilitating the people of Lebanon: An expensive policy

manpower, thousands of university graduates in humanities, who do not find employment. There is, on the other hand, a shortage of skilled manpower in certain sectors, such as construction. That is why Lebanon is now importing this kind of labour, from Asian countries such as the Philippines and Sri Lanka," Dr. Mroueh said.

Lebanon is now trying to establish vocational training programmes to train unskilled labour. These people will not fill the needs unless they are trained," he said. But the worst

problem is still among the educated people, and that is why there is an attempt to establish an education strategy to emphasize vocational rather than academic training.

The ministry of labour and social affairs had been supporting about 14,000 social cases, and this number had increased. The difficult faced is the lack of institutions and places of care.

The government is thinking of a new strategy whereby orphans could be assisted at home, which would be more cost-effective, as it would help the child grow up in his own environment, rather than in an institution.



# 'The West Bank is the Soweto of Israel'

**Editor's note:** The Honorable George W. Ball was Under Secretary of State from 1961 to 1966, and US Permanent Representative to the United Nations in 1968. The following interview was conducted by Erik R. Pearson, Editor of American-Arab Affairs, on November 17, 1982.

**AAA:** What are US aims in the Middle East and how have those aims changed during the course of your experience in foreign policy?

**BALL:** Obviously, our basic interest in the Middle East is oil and the prevention of conflicts that could lead to a great power confrontation. Oil has emerged as an increasingly important interest because of the major shift from coal-based to oil-based industry since the end of the Second World War, and because of the depletion of oil reserves in areas other than the Middle East. After the spiraling price increases that began in 1973, we now face a surplus of oil supplies in the world. That may, however, be only temporary since it results not merely from pursuing the conservation programs that the various countries have been using, including the shift to other fossil fuels, but perhaps even more important from the world depression. Just what the situation may be if the economic activity of the world returns to a more healthy level is a matter for speculation. The experts are still in considerable disagreement on the subject. Nevertheless, even if one assumes that the threat of an oil stringency is now diminished, the interests of the Western democracies in oil remain paramount.

Along with that, obviously, is our concern that the Middle East not become an area of conflict that could provide an excuse for Soviet intervention or that it become so chaotic as to put great demands on the United States to intervene, even though not in response to Soviet intervention. Obviously, our policy must take full account of the commitments that have been made to the security of the state of Israel, never formalized but repeated by one president or another until they have become recognized as binding. At the same time, nothing would tear the fabric of American society apart more quickly than if we were ever called on to intervene militarily to rescue an embattled and threatened Israel. Such a situation would create an ugly internal dispute which we should do everything possible to avoid. That requires that we take every available measure to anticipate and avoid conflict. We should use our influence not merely with the Arabs, where it is still limited, but most emphatically with the Israelis, where it is unquestionably substantial.

In his speech of 1 September, the president laid down some conditions for American support. If we do not insist on compliance with those conditions, we will discredit ourselves beyond redemption in the Middle East and our influence will be greatly diminished. All of the things that we feared will be likely to come to pass.

**AAA:** What is your assessment of the "strategic consensus" that was entertained by some of the beginning of this administration?

**BALL:** That was a misreading of the situation. The assumption expressed or implied at the beginning was that the only serious problem we faced in the world was the Soviet Union. That is totally fatuous. The administration began with two assumptions, both of which were wildly wrong. The first was that all regional or local problems could be forced into an East-West mold, and second, that the instrument we should almost automatically use was either military force or the threat of it. We forgot all about such a thing as diplomacy - of the effective use of political instruments. For example, Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Haig went to the Middle East to tell the Saudis that their greatest concern should be the Soviet Union. That, they said, was nonsense; they saw Israel as their greatest concern. It was a complete misreading of the situation.

Secretary Shultz has a far better understanding and, if he is prepared to assert leadership, the administration may get back

on a more rational course. Certainly the President's speech, if reinforced by firm action, could lead in that direction. But, in its earlier days the administration made terrible mistakes and is still making them, although not so often. Not the least of the president's mistakes was to say that he saw nothing illegal about the West Bank settlements. That was an encouragement to the Israelis to go on with their land grab in the attempt to annex the West Bank - at least *de facto*.

**AAA:** In his initiative the president called for a freeze of settlements. Some argue that his statement invalidates assertions made by previous presidents that the settlements were illegal. What are the implications of the current position?

**BALL:** I wouldn't have used the word "freeze"; I would have simply said that they had to stop. But you have to read things in terms of the politically possible. The president was on record as saying quite erroneously that they were not illegal. Since presidents don't like to admit mistakes, I think he did about as well as he could have.

**AAA:** What steps can he take now to bring life to that initiative?

**BALL:** We have to make it perfectly clear that we're not going on forever subsidizing policies that work against our own interests. I'm amazed that in Kissinger's interview in the Economist he still implies that we must never use our aid to pressure Israel. Well, that is total nonsense; our aid is the only effective political instrument we have. Sensible, reasonable people in Israel are dying for us to do exactly that; unless we do it we are going to continue to be humiliated.

We continually pose the issue - or it is posed for us - in deceptive terms. The proper formulation is not whether we should use pressure on Israel by reducing aid; the question is whether we are prepared as responsible citizens to have the money of American taxpayers used to subsidize activities that are against our national interests. If it is formulated in that way, the issue becomes much clearer.

**AAA:** What can the Reagan administration do, apart from trying to use its leverage in Israel to bring about some form of comprehensive settlement? How can it accelerate the process?

**BALL:** The president has stated the American position on the settlements and on the annexation of the West Bank, and clearly implied that the United States will not continue to subsidize Israeli policies that contravene that position and are antagonistic to American interests. Anything short of that would be futile. To contend that if we cut off aid the Israelis will somehow get their backs up and react in a foolish way in an unworthy argument. The Israelis will do what their own self-interest dictates once it is brought home to them that the United States means what it says. I have more respect for them than to believe they would behave foolishly.

**AAA:** An Arab delegation has been formed to seek support from the Permanent Members of the Security Council for the points adopted at the Fez Summit. What are the implications of those points with regard to the president's initiative?

**BALL:** There is a great deal in common, certainly in spirit. The president's initiative and the Fez points - neither is a complete program, really - could begin the process of establishing a position that could provide a negotiating framework. I thought what went on in Fez was encouraging.

**AAA:** Do you think it is possible for a federation to exist between Jordan and a Palestinian-governed entity?

**BALL:** I don't know what that word really means. There are many possible variations from a loose confederate arrangement to a tight federal arrangement. If you look at the politics of the Middle East, new mergers are always proposed and new federations are continually being set up. They don't last very long. There could be a working economic arrangement, and may be some institutional set-up with common membership; things of that kind can be done. In my judgment, they are largely window dressing, but they might provide a way to ease the situation. Right now, the West Bank has become an economic extension of Israel and Israel is moving more and more toward apartheid. The West Bank is the Soweto of Israel.

**AAA:** One hears that the West Bank is important to Israel because of security.

**BALL:** That is an overstated proposition. Napoleon rampaged over the sea of Europe for many years creating enormous destruction, always on the excuse that he was trying to find natural boundaries, a key expression during the French Revolution. There are no such things as natural boundaries. Any settlement of the issue would provide for the demilitarization of the West Bank and, with the equipment we have provided, Israel is the overwhelming military force in the area. Expansionism builds on itself.

**AAA:** How important are the economic benefits that accrue to Israel from the occupation of the territories?

**BALL:** The West Bank provides Israel with a labour supply. But it would continue to provide a labour supply if it became an independent state living peacefully next to Israel. Actually the occupation is very costly to the Israelis. A substantial number of forces must roam around the country all the time, and that costs money. Colonialism, history has demonstrated, does not lead to a great financial bonanza; in most cases it imposes a serious financial drain. And the effort to maintain Israel as a garrison state with an increasingly repressive colonial policy which is on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip costs it an enormous amount of money. That is one of the reasons why Israel's economy is now a total shambles.

**AAA:** Do you think the Reagan initiative is consonant with the autonomy provisions within the Camp David agreement?

**BALL:** Begin debauched the Camp David process. He converted the idea of autonomy into nothing at all - merely a regrouping of military force - nothing more than that. Nor has he any intention of doing anything different. So maybe we ought to stop talking about Camp David. Camp David was in effect a bilateral arrangement between Egypt and Israel; for even had Begin cooperated, Egypt's ability to bring about a solution to the West Bank problem was marginal. The states affected are the states in the immediate area, and maybe they could be brought toward a settlement if we stopped insisting on Camp David. Camp David is dead. It achieved a bilateral solution for the Sinai, but that was all.

I was in Israel when Sadat came and, though I was not insensitive to the euphoria in the country, I was one of the few who had grave reservations about where it could lead. It seemed to me then that if Israel achieved the neutralization of Egypt through a bilateral settlement, it would thereafter be totally intransigent with regard to the key question, the fundamental question, of the Palestinians.

**AAA:** Many have criticized President Reagan's initiative as a departure from the Camp David accords. Do you believe this to be true?

**BALL:** I don't think so. We get ourselves tangled up in semantic nonsense. We have got



George Ball

to stop talking about Camp David. We are trying to bring about a solution, which must enlist the elements that are necessary to the solution. Egypt is not the key to that by any means. The Egyptian role, it seems to me, has been strictly limited; its possible contribution to a solution to the West Bank or the Gaza Strip is, in the nature of things, only tangential.

**AAA:** What about the conditions imposed by Secretary of State Kissinger in 1974 concerning negotiation with the PLO?

**BALL:** It was a ghastly mistake, and it should never have been reaffirmed by the Carter administration. I don't think a great nation like the United States should ever give another country a veto over its right to negotiate with anyone it chooses.

**AAA:** What would you propose as a solution to this problem of recognition?

**BALL:** Stop talking about it. Go ahead, and do what we have to do. Bring the parties to the table. That doesn't mean that we need to invite Yasser Arafat to the negotiating table, but we should talk with him and, with a little quiet diplomacy, we might arrange to have the Palestinians represented by spokesmen of their own choosing. If members of the PLO are chosen, who cares?

**AAA:** Do you think US forces in Lebanon are playing an important role?

**BALL:** I was opposed to sending them in. We should have insisted on a UN peacekeeping force regardless of Israeli objections. But now they are there as a foreign element. They are playing an essential role at the moment. Yet I would hate to see them get bogged down over a long term. We can maintain a peacekeeping force over a period of time, but, as the old antipathies resume, that force can find itself the object of bitter attack. With time and the peacekeeping force is in danger of becoming anathema to all sides. Lebanon can become a dangerous place for our troops if they stay there too long, unless at the same time there are very vigorous efforts to resolve the issues. I doubt that the administration is currently moving fast and hard enough to resolve these issues.

**AAA:** Many in the Arab world are concerned that the Rapid Deployment Forces is designed to assert American control over oil fields in the case of instability.

**BALL:** The president made a dangerous statement on that score, because the implication of his comment was that, even in the case of internal difficulties in an oil-producing country, we might intervene. I think we should make clear that the implication of that comment is not our intention.

## A question answers a question

By Ya'acoub Jaber

THE WEST BANK is currently living a nightmare of organized terror in what seems to be a determined bid to empty the area of its indigenous population.

There is mounting evidence that the new terror campaign is being endorsed, if not planned, by the Israeli government, which has apparently decided to reduce the Palestinian presence on the West Bank to the lowest possible level.

Official involvement in last Thursday's attempt to storm Al-Aqsa Mosque was highlighted by the Israeli press. No denial was made, and attempts are under way to release the attackers and clear them of any offence.

The attempt against the mosque, Islam's third holiest shrine, was preceded by acts of terrorism that did not spare children, schools and Muslim worshippers. In all cases, the attackers escaped arrest, in sharp contrast to the skill demonstrated in identifying an Arab youth whose frustration led him to throw a stone at a passing military vehicle. In the meantime, armed Jewish settlers are left on the loose in West Bank towns and villages, taking the "law" into their hands - as if law really exists when defenceless people are subject to an internationally condemned occupation entailing daily confrontation, not only with troops, but also rampant groups of armed fanatics.

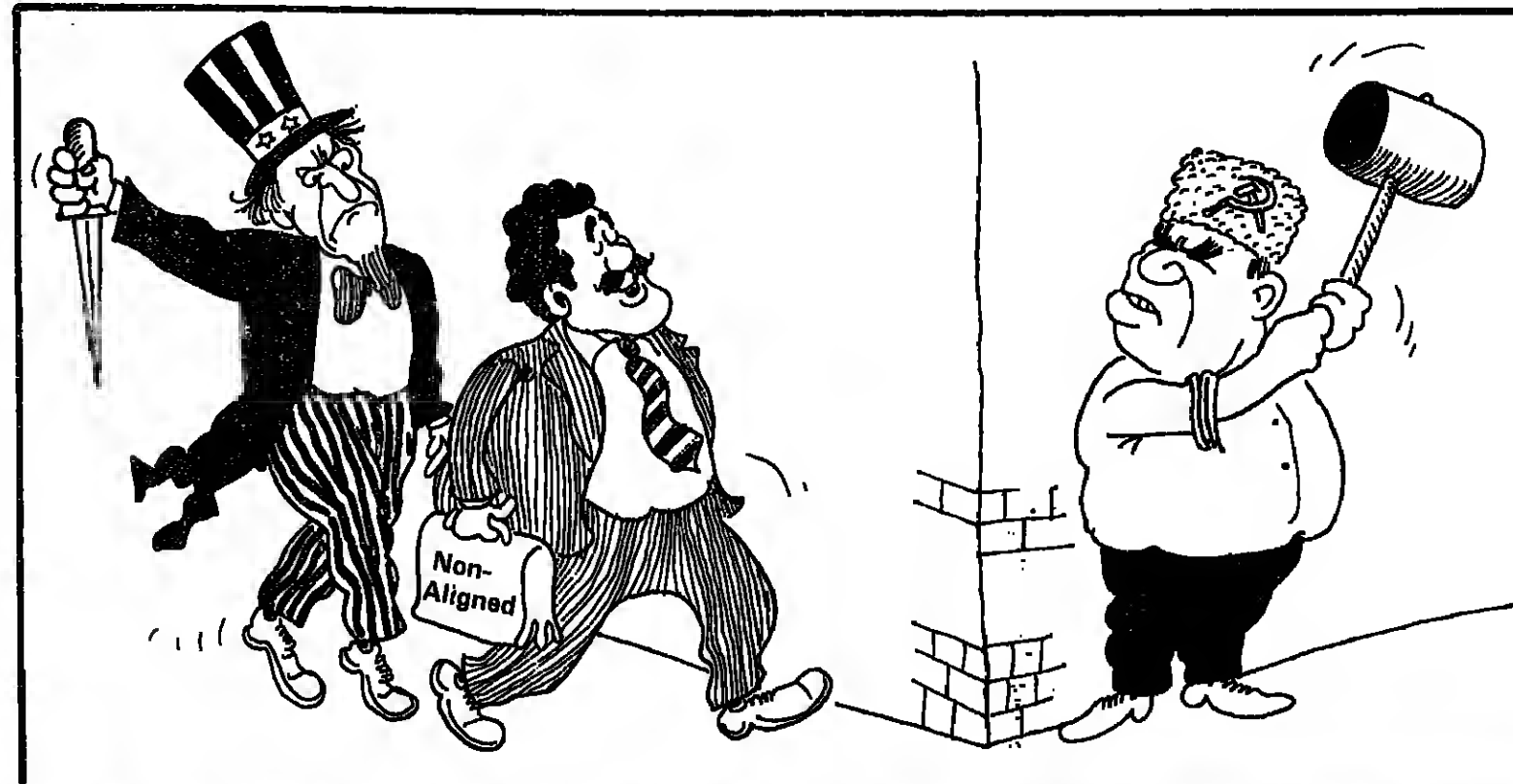
Just why the terror drive has escalated at this particular time can perhaps be explained. For it is no coincidence that the escalation came shortly after Moshe Arens took office as defence minister while his predecessor, Ariel Sharon, has been kept in the cabinet. The government of Menachem Begin now groups all the gangsters of the old times - men who are intent on wrecking every opportunity for a peaceful settlement.

Their concept of security is based solely on military might and the ability to kill and terrorize. Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan made this clear when he stated last week that he did not believe in negotiations with the Arabs. Eitan's ideas fit in completely with the behaviour of Begin's government, which conceives peace as an illusion - an idea to be dismissed.

But the United States wants peace; and the Arabs and Palestinians also seek peace. So what is to be done to bring about a compromise ending this bloody strife which could one day develop into full-scale international hostility?

The answer may best be found to another question: What makes Israel so capable of resisting peace efforts? It needs no further elaboration.

The paper notes that the conference's concentration on important issues such as the Palestinian problem, the Iraq-Iran war,



## Arab Editorial Opinion

THE NEW Israeli aggression on Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem; the Non-Aligned summit, US policy in the Middle East and Opec oil ministers' discussion on prices and production in London are the main themes in this week's newspaper editorials.

The English-language Qatari newspaper, the Gulf Times, says the new Zionist attempt to desecrate Al-Aqsa Mosque is part of an organized plan designed to terrorize Palestinians in the occupied West Bank.

Noting that last Thursday's attack came one week after a bomb was planted in the Mosque, the paper asserts that such attacks on Muslim holy places could cause impotence among Arabs and Muslims into impotence towards the Israeli violations and humiliating setbacks.

"No matter how deep the split in the Arab world, Arab states would not stand idly by if the Aqsa Mosque or other sacred sites were endangered," the paper writes.

On the Non-Aligned summit in New Delhi, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Qabas expresses satisfaction at the meetings which took place among Arab leaders during their presence in New Delhi. It adds that the conference also provided the opportunity for meetings between Arab leaders and other Non-Aligned countries' heads of state.

The paper goes on to say that such brief meetings among Arab leaders may not be sufficient to solve their differences, but nevertheless, they can create the right atmosphere for pursuing talks to find a final solution to inter-Arab disputes.

The Qatari daily, Al-Arab, describes the New Delhi summit as the most important gathering in the history of the Non-Aligned Movement, adding that the outcome of the conference as well as the meetings held among the movement's leaders will have far-reaching effects on future relations among Non-Aligned nations.

The paper notes that the conference's concentration on important issues such as the Palestinian problem, the Iraq-Iran war,

Afghanistan and world economic questions has underscored the movement's resilience and capability to cope with the problems facing Third World nations.

Commenting on Lebanon's participation in the New Delhi summit, Al-Nahar newspaper writes that President Gemayel went to the Indian capital in pursuit of his early steps towards bringing Lebanon out of the isolation which has been imposed upon it.

"President Gemayel wanted the world to hear what his country seeks to say. It was unreasonable for Lebanon to allow others to speak for it and defend its cause," Al-Nahar adds.

"Mr. Gemayel wanted the Non-Aligned summit - to support Lebanon's endeavour to liberate its territory and restore its full sovereignty. Above all, he wanted it to realize that these steps constitute the necessary opening for a comprehensive Middle East settlement, Al-Nahar concludes.

In Cairo, the Al-Ahram newspaper charges that Israel is trying to consecrate its fait accompli in the occupied Arab territory by diverting attention to minor problems such as the dispute over Taba in the Sinai peninsula and the prolongation of negotiations over the withdrawal from Lebanon.

Israel is not only seeking to consecrate a de facto situation in the occupied territory but also to impose its own peace terms; and this can only be foiled by the creation of a united Arab front capable of exercising sufficient counter pressure.

Two Qatari newspapers warn that the continuation of the present US Middle East policy would severely harm Washington's credibility in the region.

Al-Raya writes that America's failure to achieve a just peace in the Middle East will lead in the near future to the certain consolidation of the Soviet position in the region.

Al-Arab daily expresses the view that Washington has not exercised enough pressure on Israel to force its withdrawal from Lebanon, adding that past experience with US administrations has taught us that

American pressure is never forthcoming when it comes to Israel.

"We hope the United States will reverse its negative attitude in the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations if it really seeks peace in Lebanon and the Middle East," the paper says.

On the oil export pricing crisis in Opec, Al-Khalaj newspaper Sharjah emirate asserts that the oil minister will not reach a radical solution to this fateful predicament as long as their dispute evolves around marginal and individualistic narrow-minded questions.

"Even if they agree in the end on ways to six prices and production shares, their agreement will be subject to the dynamics of the oil market which is still controlled by major consuming countries - especially the United States, which plays demand against supply in an attempt to undermine Opec's unity," the paper remarks.

It concludes by calling on Opec members to avoid unnecessary competition in selling their oil, as Western powers will exploit this in bringing about a price war leading eventually to a rapid collapse of prices.

Here in Amman the outcome of the Non-Aligned summit has been a major topic in press editorials.

Ad-Dustour newspaper laments the conference's failure to end the war between two member states: Iraq and Iran. It says that the summit's resolutions do not herald a new revival of the Non-Aligned principles which were set in Bandung in the late 1950s.

"The summit's resolutions are merely repetition of past recommen-

dations, and they do not protect a Palestinian refugee camp in South Lebanon or a Muslim shrine like Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem; nor do they remove US military base in any part of the world," the paper remarks.

Al-Rai daily praises the "strong support" given to the Palestinian question in the summit's resolutions.

It adds that the Non-Aligned nations' support of the Palestinian cause needs to be pursued by an all-out Arab effort so as to become more concrete and effective.

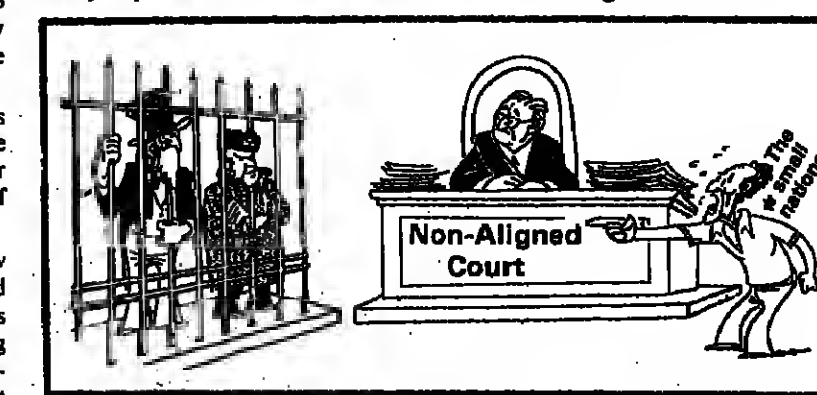
But the paper regrets the fact that the conference has chosen only to appeal for an end to the Iraq-Iran conflict, and this is a step that falls short of the required measure.

"At any rate, the Non-Aligned Movement has been able to maintain its cohesion and alert other states to the fact that its status as representative of the majority of the world's peoples should be taken into consideration at the international arena, if the world is to enjoy stability and prosperity," Al-Rai concludes.

The newspaper Sawt Al Sha'b writes that the summit's resolutions pinpoint the movement's inability to contribute practically to finding solutions to the many problems facing Third World countries.

The paper expresses the view that the summit's failure to end the Iraq-Iran war is a blow to the credibility of the Non Aligned Movement.

The summit's communique on the economic situation reveals incapability as well as a retreat on the part of the Non-Aligned nations.





# The genius of Leonardo da Vinci goes on display

## Glittering exhibition set up at cultural centre

By Kathy Spillman  
Star Staff Writer

THE SPRING Festival of the European Economic Community will get off to a stunning start every soon, with the inauguration of a glittering exhibition of the genius of Leonardo da Vinci. The display at the Royal Cultural Centre was planned to coincide with a visit by Italian President Sandro Pertini this week, which has had to be postponed. But the drawings and models of some of the inventions of Leonardo—the original Renaissance Man—are ready, and make intriguing viewing.

The exhibition is permanently part of the Italian Museum of Science and Technology in Milan. It is being shown outside Italy for the first time, in what Italian Cultural Attache Paolo Piazzardi calls its "world premier."

Leonardo da Vinci, born in 1452, lived during an epoch that enabled him to express his genius in such diverse fields as art, botany and military architecture.

In 1482 Leonardo went to Milan to work for the Milanese Duke Ludovico Sforza. It was during this period that his most famous ideas were developed. He conceived of weapons for attack and defence and made studies on mechanical flight and navigation. He also produced two of his most famous paintings during his time in Milan: 'The Virgin of the Rocks' and 'The Last Supper.'

Leonardo dedicated himself successively to scientific speculation and technical research. He was especially interested in the flight of birds and studied extensively their wing structures and movement. It was from these studies that he designed plans for flying machines, the ancient precursors of modern day aircraft.

In 1513 Leonardo travelled to Rome to escape political upheaval in Milan. There he devoted himself to the study of the human body and left numerous precise drawings of human and anatomical structures.

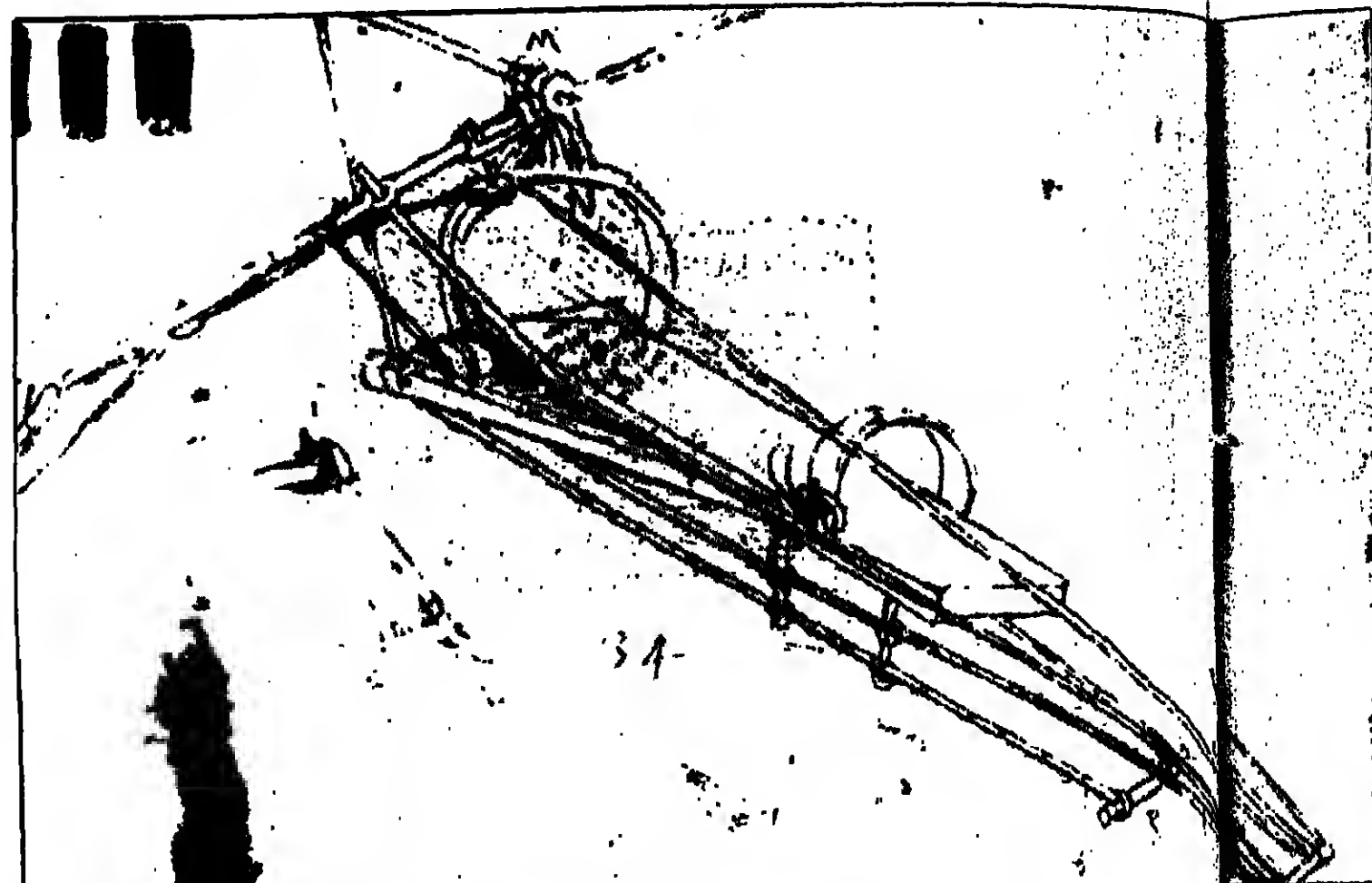
The genius of Leonardo is evident by the innumerable contributions he made to the various disciplines he studied. Many of these will be on display at the exhibition, which is an advance hint of the riches in store at the EEC Spring Festival. Other festival events will also be held at the Royal Cultural Centre mostly in April.

A model of Leonardo's odometer is one of the fascinating inventions on display. In addition to being a great artist, he was also a prolific map drawer. In order to ensure the accuracy of his maps, he invented the odometer for measuring distances in the field.

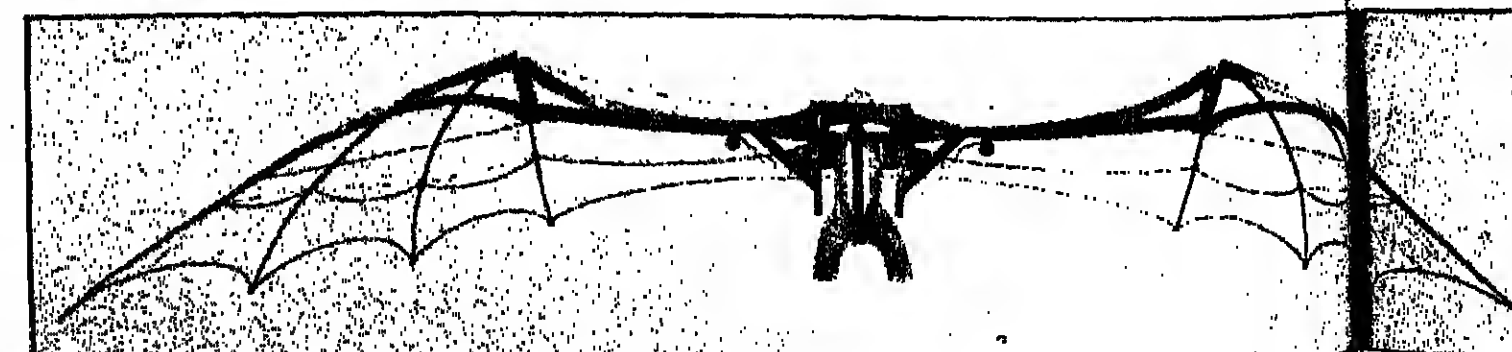
Also included are working models—interpretations—of various types of machines designed by Leonardo. The problems of terrestrial locomotion and propulsion particularly intrigued him, as evidenced by the numerous drawings of vehicles, artillery carriages and especially his studies on the force of traction. Of particular interest is the model of the self-propelled carriage, the finest achievement of Leonardo in the field of air projection.

Leonardo also delved in the field of architecture, his designs being a source of inspiration for many modern edifices. Of remarkable interest to civil engineers should be the model of the bridge of Galea, which was to link Constantinople with the small town of Pera.

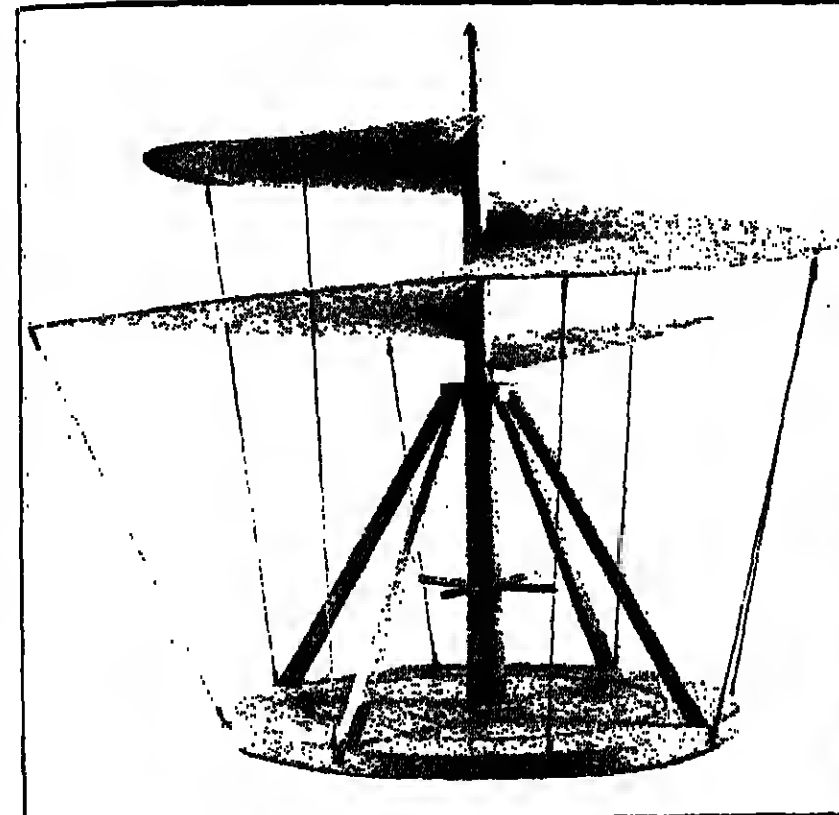
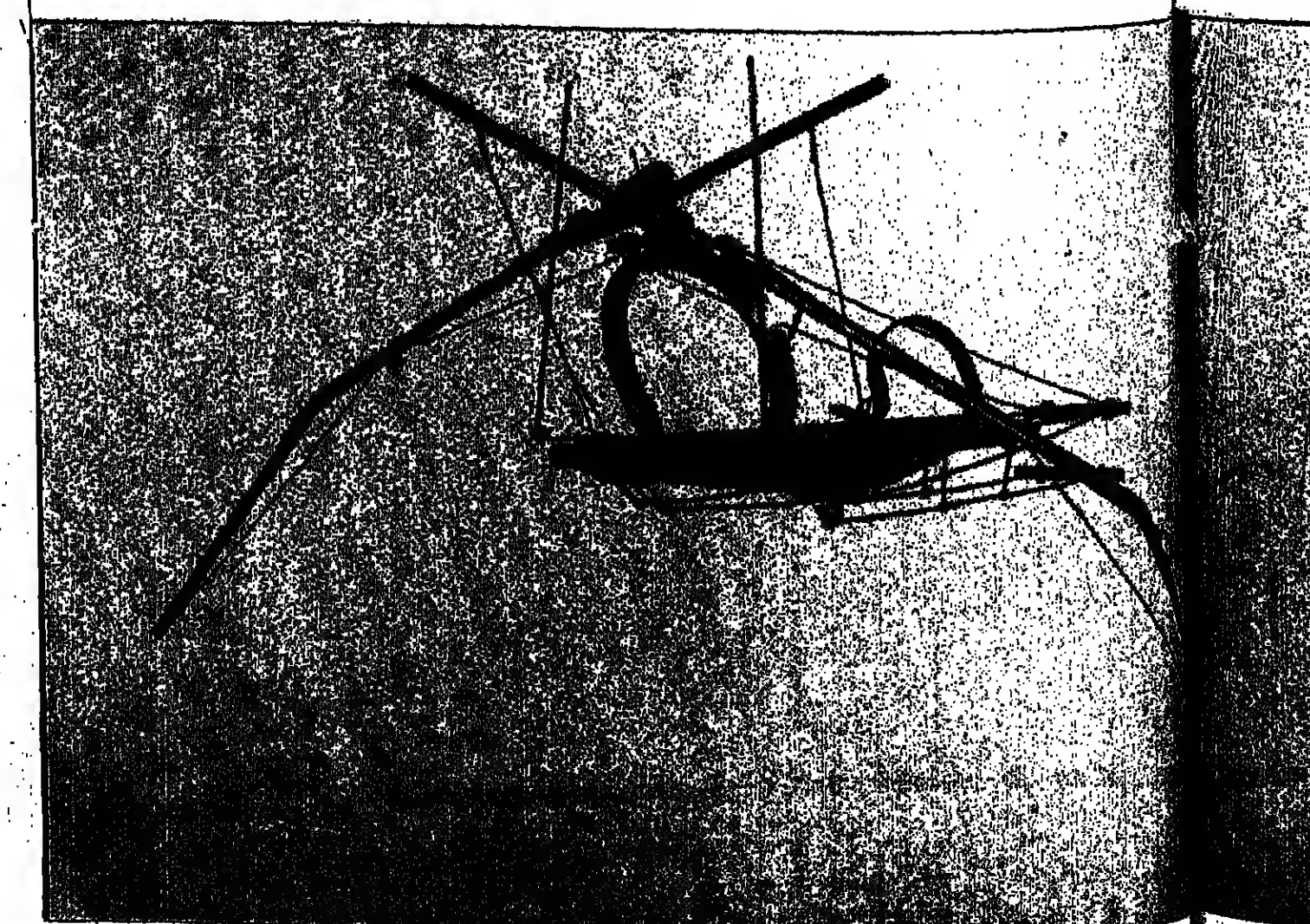
The exhibition is of course unable to convey the full range of Leonardo's genius—but the wealth of ideas and craftsmanship it contains should take anyone's breath away.



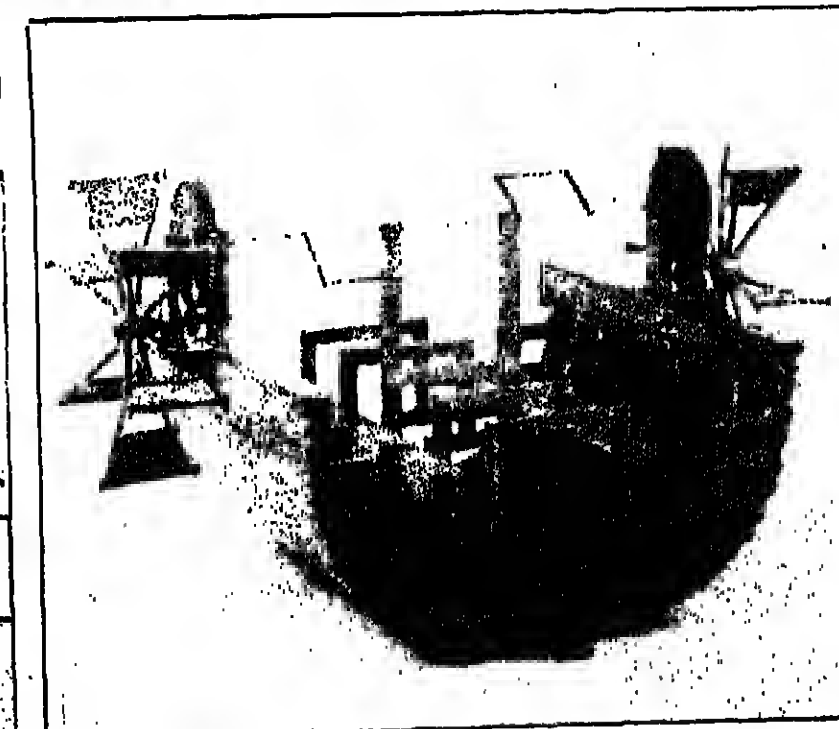
Leonardo's sketch of a flying machine for a person lying down



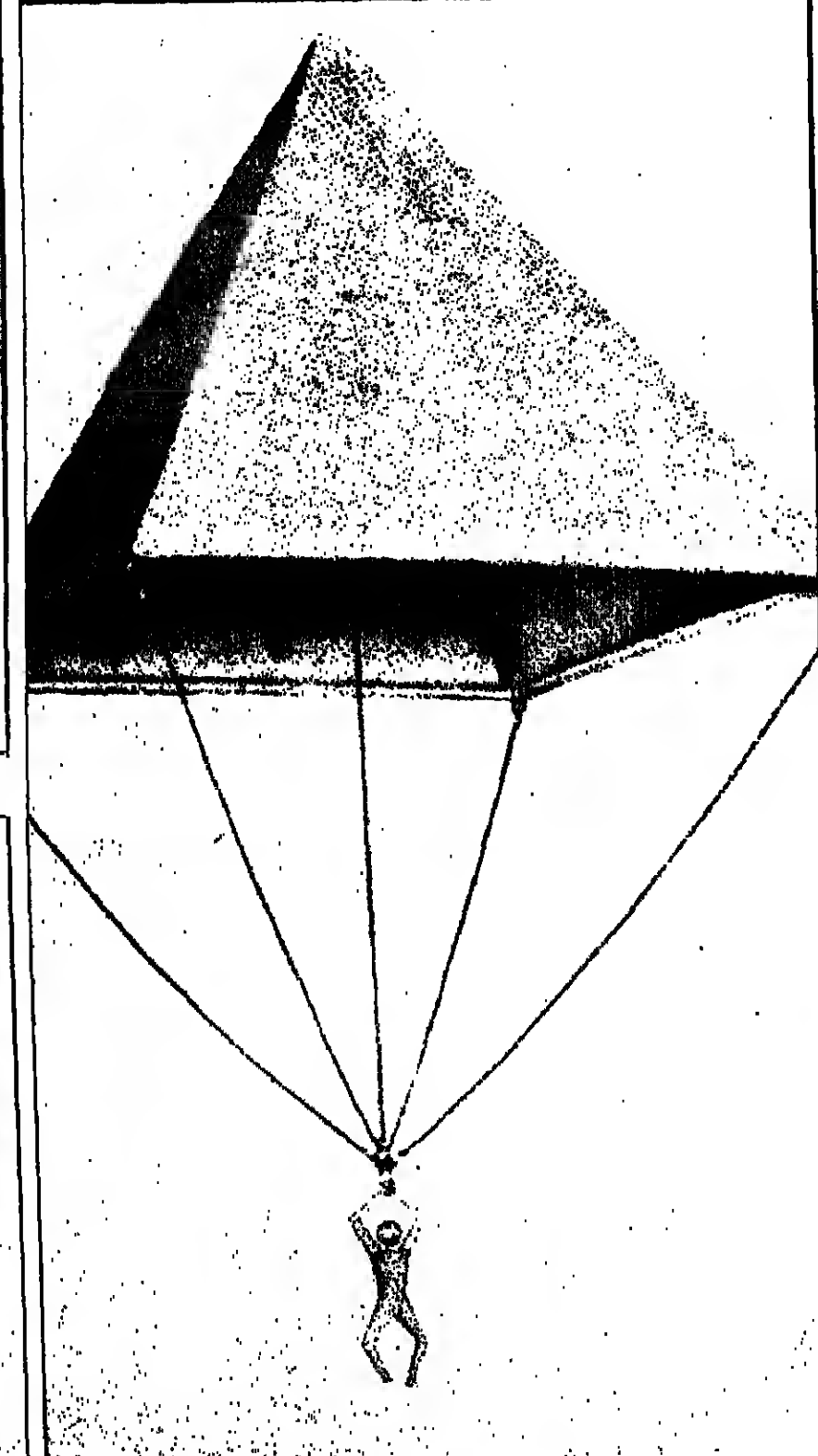
Above and below: Models of two flying machines



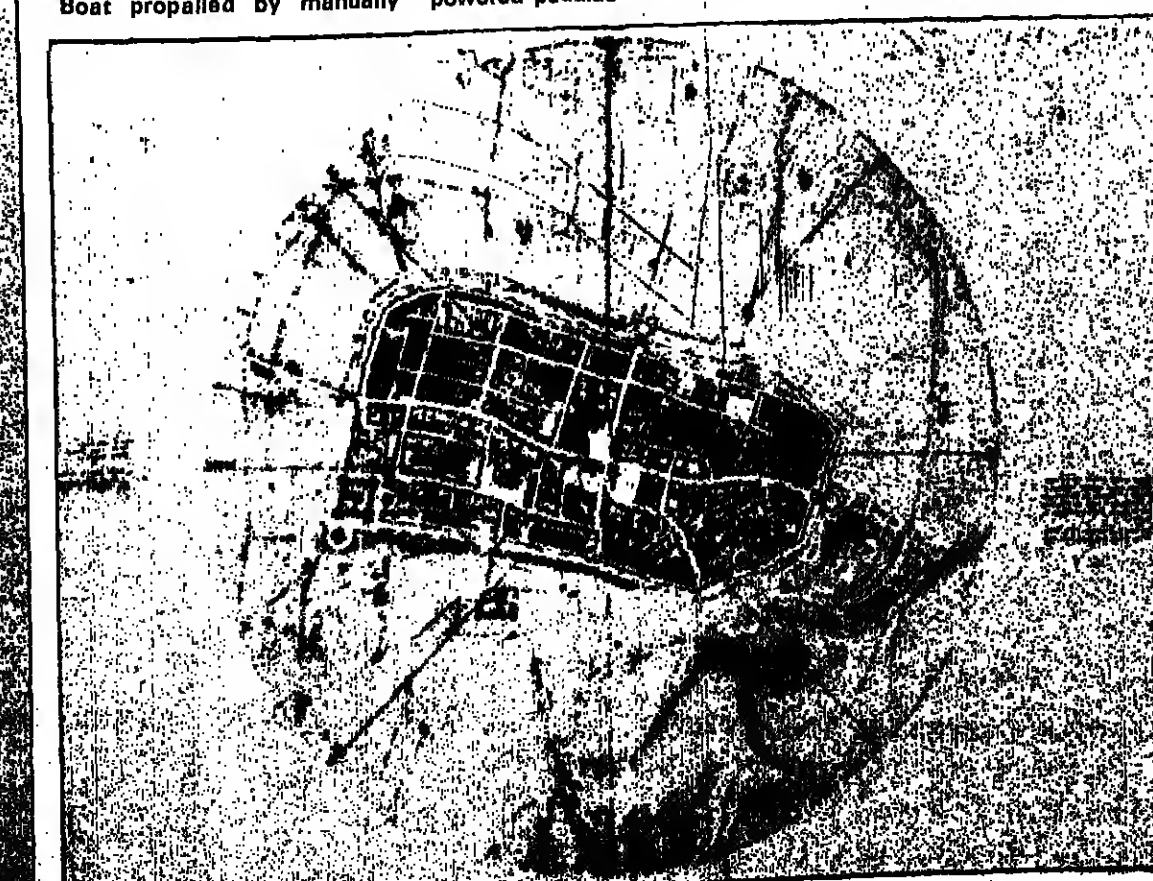
The air screw: Forerunner of the helicopter



Boat propelled by manually powered paddles



Leonardo's version of the parachute



Cartography: Map of Imola



Anatomy: Sketches accompanied by notes in Leonardo's peculiar personal writing



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## Editorial

### The eternal struggle

THOSE WHO are shocked by and believe that the recent violent outbreak of Palestinian resistance to the Israeli occupation in the West Bank is merely a fleeting reaction to former President Jimmy Carter's visit and the attempt by Jewish zealots to seize the holy Muslim shrine Al-Aqsa mosque to convert it into an Israeli settlement would do well to think again.

While the Palestinian struggle against Zionist settlements on Arab land is partly a reaction to Israeli terror tactics in an attempt to tame and coerce the indigenous population into surrendering both their land and their dignity, it is also a natural and logical outcome of Israel's oppression and denial of Palestinian aspirations for over 15 years.

The current violence in the occupied West Bank is more a manifestation of Palestinian determination to secure their legitimate claim to independence than a response to a few isolated events which might incur their anger every now and then.

But this is how Israel and the US would like to define the situation to the rest of the world.

Both nations, for their own selfish reasons, still refuse to accept that Palestinian nationalism is an unwavering and ever-growing force.

It will not disappear from the Middle East equation, no matter how persistently the Israelis try to liquidate it with military might and the Americans ignore it.

Instead of dealing with it accordingly, Israel and its Zionist supporters in the US continue to dream of how simple the achievement of peace would be if the enigma called Palestinian nationalism could be eliminated. The fact is that both had better brace themselves for another, even more fierce blow of the very political force they refuse to recognize.

March 31 is Yom Al-Ard, "Day of the Land," for the Palestinian people. On this day in 1976, Palestinians living in Israel were shot, wounded and killed for peacefully protesting Israeli confiscation of their land, particularly in the Galilee area.

The day has since become sacred to all Palestinians, representing the unequal war being waged on them and their land. But it also bears testimony to the Palestinian will to fight and die for their cause, regardless of the odds.

Thus Israel and its allies around the world may expect this day to be celebrated by Palestinians, from Hebron to Bethlehem, with rocks, and burning tyres, confronting Israeli soldiers who are equipped with the most sophisticated American weaponry.

Instead of being deterred by the mighty military machine that daily suppresses and threatens them, the Palestinians will throw their rocks for each one is a reminder to the occupiers of their land that the people of Palestine, like the olive tree, are firmly and permanently rooted to the land.

## Kamel Abu Jaber



### The Non-Aligned Summit

#### Greetings to Jerusalem

TEN YEARS after the termination of the Second World War, 29 developing countries gathered at Bandung in Indonesia to declare what has come to be known as a policy of non-alignment with either East or West. The euphoric spirit of hope and decolonization still filled the atmosphere of the Third World and the leaders declared with optimism and a newly found nationalistic pride that "colonialism in all its manifestations is an evil which should be brought to an end..." One wonders has it ended or has it only taken different forms?

The 1955 Bandung meeting drew heavily and expended upon the Pancho Shila principles included in the Sino-Indian Pact of 1954. The five principles of the Pancho Shila included mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

The Bandung meeting added other noble, if not so clear, ideas. It added a call for the respect for fundamental human rights, respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and non-collaboration in defence arrangements with any of the big powers.

The reminiscence was necessary in view of the conclusion of the Seventh Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi last week.

Hopes were also high. The Prime Minister of Lebanon Mr. Saeb Salam, addressing the United Nations General Assembly, stated that the uncommitted nations represent the "unbiased conscience of humanity..."

What conscience... when Iran so utterly disregarded the pleas of the conferees at New Delhi to terminate its war with Iraq? Indeed what kind of a movement is it and what unity of purpose does it have with not only disparity of purpose existing among the members, but even the use of violence on each other. The truth of the matter is that very early in the movement's history the method and purpose were discovered, despite of all the lofty principles and ideals. Those who either hoped for or feared the illusion that the victims of earlier colonialism must all be of one mind, soon found the normal hazards of international affairs in he as prevalent among the non-aligned as it is among other states.

In fact, emerging as they were from the dark shadow of colonialism, with very high hopes, far out of proportion to their abilities or experience, many of them fell easy prey to the intrigues of international intercourse.

The hope was that non-alignment and peaceful coexistence would become recognized legal conditions of international law in the same sense as the concept of neutrality. This did not develop and until now, the concept of non-alignment remains merely a political condition subject to the vicissitudes, turmoil, ambitions and machinations of the big powers.

The big powers, by default or design, made sure that most, if not all, of the non-aligned nations be in fact aligned. How could it be otherwise when they are all so exposed not only militarily but also politically and economically.

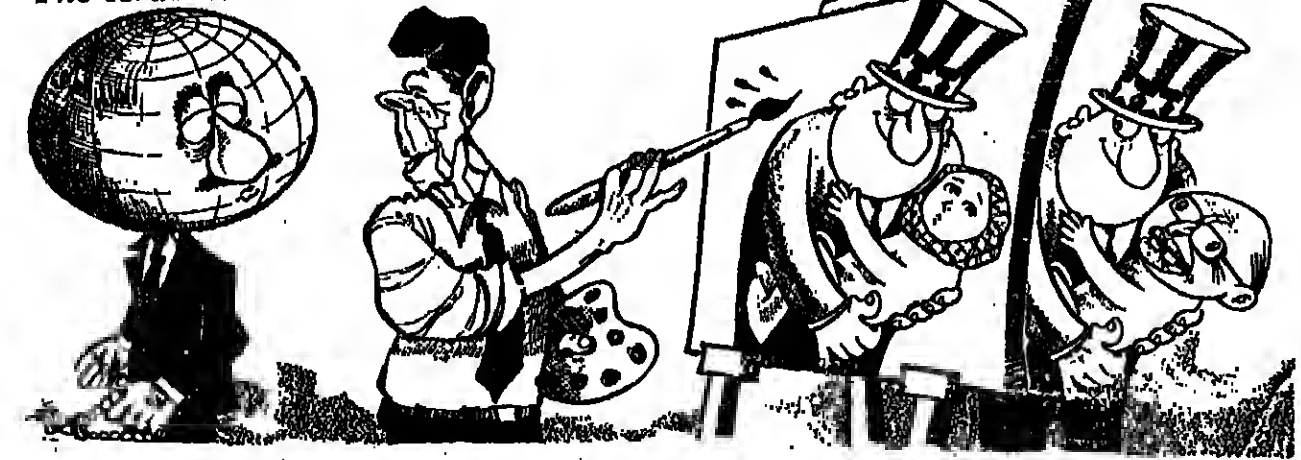
One hundred and one of the leaders of the world met in New Delhi. They ended their week-long meeting on 13 March, 1983 with a sixty thousand word political and economic statement. The lofty ideals have remained as indeed they should for, does one need to be reminded that ideals and justice do not always prevail?

It is sad that the conference could not even agree on the location of the next meeting. Sad too that Iran, a neighbouring Middle Eastern country was the cause for this failure. People had hoped that, with so much talent and wisdom as that brought together in New Delhi, at least the fostering war between the two Middle Eastern and Islamic countries could have been brought to an end. The Arabs and especially the Jordanians should be particularly proud that His Majesty King Hussein was chosen to speak twice, once on behalf of the Asian groups of nations and the second time on behalf of Jordan. In both instances the King succeeded in identifying the danger spots and in suggesting possible solutions for them.

Seeking solutions to the political and military conflicts besetting the world today: the Palestine problem, the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, the Afghanistan struggle, the statement did not neglect other important matters. Matters dealing with the peaceful resolution of conflicts and a call for ending the nuclear armament race or the call for a new and more equitable world economic order.

"I was only in sixth grade when she was coronated." - US television reporter on the Queen.

### The Arab World



## US is working against its Mid-East peace plan

By Abdulsalam Massarueh

KUWAIT -- There is a growing feeling in some Arab circles that the United States is deliberately doing all it can to scuttle and sabotage its own peace plan for the Middle East because it is shying away from using any significant pressure on the Israeli government to demonstrate any amount of flexibility, whether in Lebanon, or in the West Bank and Gaza.

It is only a matter of 3 to 4 months before the elections campaign will become the official business and the concern of the decision makers in the US, including President Reagan and his aides. Another significant factor is the premeditated scheme of Israel to subvert and abort any attempt to reach a political and diplomatic settlement of its occupation of Lebanon.

The lack of any initiative, action or condemnation by US government concerning Israeli designs when Saad Haddad witnessed his "Free Lebanon" to reach Tyre and Sidon is a testimony to the impotence of President Reagan to put Israel

"on the carpet" and force her to change its destructive course in the Middle East.

Although we know that Reagan and Shultz are very serious about the peace plan, we still believe that words and statements are not enough and they will not mean anything more than an attempt to deceive and influence the Arab world and its leaders to "cool it" and "not to make waves" against the United States.

There are more than one alternative to force Israel to retreat from its arrogant and bellicose stand in relations to the peace efforts in the area:

1 - There is the economic and the military factor and the more than \$3 billion which Israel receives annually from the United States.

2 - The US could tax all contributions which US Jews donate to Israel, as a way of forcing her to listen and abide by the will and desire of its guarantor.

3 - There is the joint projects of arms sales and production to the Israeli military industry, which

infuses billions of US dollars to Israel and keeps tens of thousands of Israelis working in the well-advanced and developed industry. The US can coerce and force Israel to "stay in course" if there US-Israeli joint projects and contracts will be cancelled or frozen.

4 - There is also the US Congress and its committees, which are all for the "goodness" of Israel. The US administration should make its position very clear to this Congress which has been getting all kinds of mixed signals from the Reagan administration relevant to matters of aid to Israel.

President Reagan should study the policy and the approach of the late President Eisenhower, and Secretary of State Shultz should become the new John Foster Dallas, in order to forge their peace plan without any concern about the next elections and the role of Jewish Americans in the next elections. Otherwise the Reagan peace plan is facing now the same fate and destiny of the Roger peace plan which also succumbed because one US President did not work fast to have it survive and be implemented.

## Columns

"Those weeping Soviet grandmothers, who will not have dry eyes for Afghanistan." E.P. Thompson, British historian and peace campaigner.

"The main problem is how to keep your life flexible, and not to petrify with a truth. Everything which has the touch of repetition has the smell of death." Max Frisch, Swiss playwright and novelist.

"Identally, awful things should happen to you when you fall in love, the dog gets ill, the plumbing goes wrong, your face comes out in spots, so that he sees you at your worst instead of your unlikely best." Jill Bennett, British actress.

"He's not a mean old man. He genuinely cares even if his economic policies do not necessarily work in that direction." Mel Hill, Newsweek's Washington bureau chief, on President Reagan.

"In the last 10 years or so both the Keynesian and the monetarist explanations, which are anyway not mutually exclusive, have been found to be inadequate. I think all economists are to some extent at sea in describing how the economy works." - Sir Douglas Wass, permanent secretary to the UK treasury.

"I would suggest that if his Rhodesia is real, he should apply for a Rhodesian passport to the relevant Rhodesian authorities." - Dr Herbert Ukwokunze, Zimbabwean minister of home affairs, on Ian Smith's request for the return of his passport.

"I was only in sixth grade when she was coronated." - US television reporter on the Queen.

## Politics and the immoral

"THERE WERE only the sounds of mourning, and the bodies, sprawling heaps of corpses: men, women and children. Some had been shot in the head at point-blank range. Others had had their throats cut. Some had their hands tied behind their backs, one young man had been castrated. Middle-aged women and girls as young as three, were draped across piles of rubble. Portions of their heads were blown away. One woman was found clutching an infant to her body, the same bullet that tore through her chest, had also killed the baby. Said Lebanese officer: 'There is so much butchery the mind cannot comprehend.'"

This is how an article, entitled "God-oh, My God" by George Russell in the American Weekly 'Time' of 4 October, 1982, pictured the unimaginably revolting massacre committed at Sabra and Shatila. Admittedly, the Western press could not possibly do better in its reporting of the ugliness and brutality of the abominable and cold-blooded carnage.

Yet for all the shock to morality that has shaken the hearts of Westerners, and even of a good number of Jews, the same Western press is not yet willing - or not at least bold enough - to wash its hands of Israel, or to denounce Zionism.

It is quite comprehensible to defend a basically moral issue on the grounds of political necessity. Nobody would find it odd if a certain regime is being excused on the strength of common interests and strategy. But to try to excuse stark immorality and to shove it off along the lines of a seemingly moral contention is really beyond all power of comprehension. It is a moral stand to try to point out the morality of the thousands of Jews who demonstrated and protested against the massacres. It is also a moral necessity to uphold the enlightenment of the good number of such giants of human thought and ethics as the history of Jewry has managed to

produce. But to attribute the same moral sense to a movement like Zionism and to a state like Israel initially and basically established on a strategy of exploitation and expansion to the extent of violating all sense of justice and fair dealing is something that cannot hold through.

It is this inexplicable and unjustifiable stand that Western press has tried to take in defence of 'official' Israel. Referring to what happened in Lebanon in an article entitled 'Israel in Torment', the weekly Newsweek of 4 October, 1982 claims that the whole thing "didn't square with the humane values that have always been Israel's great strength." Are these humane values, Israel's repeated rejections of the United Nations resolutions?

Again in a feature essay sub-

### By Henry Matar

scribed by Lance Morrow to the Time of 4 October, 1982, it is contended that "the Israelis were actually parked there, just outside the camps, with all of their tradition, with all the edifice of Jewish morality."

Poor Israel! What a great tradition of moral standards Israel has been maintaining! Does not the Book of Joshua Chapter 7 sum up this tradition of Israeli leadership even from old Biblical days in this verse—which reports the storming of the city of Jericho: "And they utterly destroyed all that was in the city, both man and woman, young and old, and ox and sheep and ass with the edge of the sword."? Wasn't it the same tradition of humane values which Elijah fell back on when he wreaked his vengeance on the prophets of Baal?

And still, another article, "The Troubled Soul of Israel", published in the same issue of Newsweek asks: "How can it be that the soldiers of Israel, David Ben Gurion's light unto nations, fired the flames that

illuminated the slaughter of helpless civilians, many of them old men, women and children?" But wasn't unifier Ben Gurion's very nose (and in league with his spiritual leadership) that Deir Yassin's massacre was committed. Let the same Newsweek article relate the incident. "In 1948 the Irgun, Begin's underground army massacred 250 Arabs at Deir Yassin. Terrified thousands of others took to flight."

Then wasn't it under the alleged politically moderate leadership of Levi Eshkol in 1956 that 47 civilian natives of the Palestinian village of Kufur Qassim were slaughtered in cold blood by the troops of the very army which Ben Gurion likes to call "a light unto nations?" The slaughter morally happened only for the simple reason that the victims on their way home to their village violated the curfew imposed on Arab Palestinians on the eve of the Tripartite invasion of Egypt, one of which the poor villagers had had no idea. True, the murderers received sentences of imprisonment ranging between seven and seventeen years. But no longer than two years later they were all set free; and the second in command at the massacre, Lieutenant Gabriel Dahhan was rewarded by being made responsible for the Arab affairs in Ramleh district in September 1960.

And on top of all this came the fine and noble Israeli invasion of Lebanon. It surely testifies to the moral values of the Israeli army that almost half of the city of Beirut was devastated if not pulled to the ground, thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians rendered homeless, if not exterminated as happened at Sabra and Shatila. To support evil for political interests is quite understood. But to condone it or to find illusive moral excuses for it, wherewith to cover political issues, is to strew ashes in the eyes.

It is, as if it were, an attempt, or one may say a deliberate strategem to let the whole crisis pass.

## A quiet dialogue with Carter

By Hakimi

OUR ARAB manners call upon us to welcome Mr. Carter despite the clouds that engulfed Jordanian-US relations during his term in the White House and regardless of his stubborn policy which resulted in concluding unilateral peace between Egypt and Israel.

We welcome Mr. Carter as an ordinary citizen hoping that his West Bank tour during which he witnessed the fever of settlements and listened to the viewpoints of Palestinians who suffered from his policy, has supplied him with a lesson about the nature of the Zionist state and about the idealistic insight with which he looked at the Middle East.

As we try to forget the past, we cannot help but discuss with Carter some of the statements he delivered while visiting Israel.

During a reception held to honour him at Tel-Aviv University he said he believes as a Christian that there is something divine about the creation of the state of Israel.

We believe it is not courteous to discuss with Mr. Carter his religious beliefs. But when these beliefs bring harm upon us and establish rights for strangers in our land, we like to question the details of this divine matter. Did it specify a border line for Israel? Were the Jews granted authority to exterminate non Jews within the border of the state?

Mr. Carter understands that there are endless inter-

pretations to the holy books and their divine instructions. Such promises were given to others as a result of which wars and disasters occurred with God having nothing to do with them. How could we conciliate among those divine orders, and is it possible to refer to one holy book to satisfy all parties?

We know how sensitive this subject is and we do not expect a convincing answer from Mr. Carter but we can tell him that the God in which the Arabs-Muslims and Christians-believe is not a Jew or a Muslim or a Christian but the God of all people. God does not belong to one tribe or to one chosen people to whom he grants the right to kill the innocent and usurp homelands of other races.

We respect Mr. Carter's faith but we refuse to believe that God is racist and deals with people on racial grounds. We believe in his standards of judging the good and the evil through their performance and obedience to his instructions.

We have heard many American presidents hint that support to Israel is a religious duty, and above all, serves the strategic interests of America!

If we are unable to see the fine thread connecting faith with interests in the American-Middle East policy, we can still understand that all are employed to serve the Israeli interests.

Between Mr. Carter the faithful and Mr. Carter the president, the rights of the people of Palestine were lost!



# Being a woman counts as tough work

By Harriet Van Horne

MEN MAY deny it, but it has never been easy being a woman. Today the job is a killer. Besides giving birth to babies and keeping the house in perpetual shine, the good wife is expected to supply another requisite to domestic bliss—the second paycheck. But today, in the pit of the world recession, often the little woman's paycheck is the only paycheck.

A psychiatrist reported a few years ago that the commonest complaint among his women patients was, "Doctor, I am so tired."

Nobody doubted him.

It's a rare woman who doesn't hold a full or part-time job. If she doesn't, she's out looking for one. Some married women in their 50s have gone back to work because steady, dependable Charlie isn't the breadwinner he used to be.

Or maybe Charlie has split, gone off to Arizona to live in a tent, or taken up with someone who owns her own bar and grill. The woman left behind must either go to work or convince her local welfare office that she is worthy of food stamps and a monthly check to cover the rent. Most women prefer job, however dull or demeaning.

It's a commentary on our times that many women applying for welfare these days are educated, skilled and personable. They do not come from the "welfare culture." Offered the alternative of "workfare," a new option, such women eagerly choose the job.

Despite the efforts of the women's movement, more than 70 per cent of women who work are permanently stuck in the job ghetto. They type and file, they take your lunch order, they check out your groceries.

And in all kinds of weather, with their feet hurting, and little ones sick at home, they punch the time clocks and slog through the day. Wherever they work, they earn about 59 per cent as much as men.

For a bit of jewelry at night the working woman cooks the family dinner, does the laundry, helps the kids with their homework and tries to balance her checkbook. At 10 o'clock she falls asleep watching television.

As times have become harder, the lot of women has worsened in unexpected ways. Wife beating has increased to a degree that shames us all. Shelters for battered women are finding their facilities inadequate to the need.

"The thing that married people fight most about is money," according to Linda Heiser, director of a Maryland agency called Protective Services for Children and Families. The stress of unemployment is also causing an increase in child abuse, she said.

How well our society weathers this depression depends a great deal on the fortitude of women. Dr. Stanley Aronowitz, an anthropologist at the City University of New York, said recently that in hard times families tend to disintegrate. Communities die and crime increases. The family that stays together is usually headed by a strong woman.

If a marriage is shaky, a husband's loss of his job can be the final straw that breaks it. Women lose status—in their own eyes, at least—in proportion to their mates' displacement. When a man is sales manager of a large company, she is Mrs. Sales Manager.

If she is obliged to take a job as a sales clerk or typist, she may worsen the situation at home. Her husband may resent her and she may explode in anger at his resentment. It's a doubly blessed marriage that grows stronger in economic adversity.

There's a bright, happy commercial on television these nights about the joys of "just being a woman." It must evoke bitter laughter in some households. Just being a woman is rough work. As that psychiatrist was saying, women today are tired. They're worried.

We are all paying a high price for the failed experiment called Reaganomics, but women are paying the most.

(Special Features)



Tiredness is the most common complaint amongst women



The family that stays together is usually headed by a strong woman

## Of men, women and vice versa

DUSTIN HOFFMAN'S wildly successful film *Tootsie*, about a man who dresses up as a woman and learns some home truths about sexism, is having repercussions in U.S. classrooms. Steven Doloff, a professor of literature at the Taylor Business Institute, asked his students to write an essay on how each would spend a day as a member of the opposite sex. The results were highly illuminating. Female students loved the idea and wrote with zest and flair. In their essays, transformed into men for 24 hours, they went out on the town alone and sometimes stayed out all night. They threw their clothes on the floor and left dirty dishes in the sink. Over a third, drenched in men's cologne, went cruising in search of girls, accosting them aggressively in the street or in supermarkets. At least two spent most of the day between the sheets with a variety of women. Most ended by saying how alone it was to go back to being a woman, but these declamations seemed oddly stilted and formal. Male students behaved quite differently. They were slow to start writing, and kept their essays short. Most showed little envy of women and no curiosity at all. Three or four spent their fiction and dryly fantasized about New York for a surgeon who could turn them back into men. If their day was spent as housewives, they meekly washed and stacked dishes and apologetically watched television. If they were career women, they went to the office and never so much as glanced at a member of the opposite sex. Unlike the women, male students indulged in fervent longing for the end of the day and the return of their masculinity. "For men," Doloff says "getting back to normal was like jumping up after being forced to sit on a hot stove." (London Express Service)



"It's not all his fault. He gets mugged nearly every payday."

## Measuring the wages gap

THAT THE world of work is still a man's world is never more apparent than on payday. In some countries men earn more than twice as much as women working in the same sector and although the gap between men's and women's wages is not always so glaring, it exists in varying degrees everywhere.

In 1981, for example, in non-agricultural activities average earnings of women as compared to those of men ranged from 44.8 per cent in the Republic of Korea to 86.2 per cent in Australia, and in the manufacturing sector alone from 43.4 per cent in Japan to 90.1 per cent in Sweden.

These findings emerge from an analysis made by the International Labour Organisation's Bureau of Statistics of women's earnings compared with those of men in 1977 and 1981.

This analysis covers 15 countries for which data are available on both men's and women's wages in non-agricultural activities—three in Asia, 10 in Europe and two in Oceania—and manufacturing industries in 19 countries—three in Asia, 14 in Europe and two in Oceania.

The data used refer to gross wages reported in national currency and are published in the 1982 edition of the ILO Year Book of Labour Statistics.

### Non-agricultural activities

The ratios of earnings of women working in non-agricultural activities compared with those of men in 1977 and 1981 were lowest in the Republic of Korea—44.0 per cent and 44.8 per cent respectively—and highest in Australia, where they were 86.3 per cent and 86.2 per cent.

Between these two extremes, the gap between women's and men's wages widened slightly from 1977 to 1981 in seven countries: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. For example, the earnings of women compared to those of men went from 55.8 per cent to 53.3 per cent in Japan

and from 71.9 per cent to 69.5 per cent in the United Kingdom.

Whether salaried employees or wage-earners, women fared the same in the Netherlands, which had made data available for both groups and showed a drop of 2.4 points in the two categories. In the period from 1977 to 1981, the percentage for salaried women employees was 79.8 and 77.4 and for women wage earners, 79.4 and 72.8.

During this period there was some improvement in women's remuneration in all countries: Belgium, Cyprus, France, Iceland, New Zealand and Switzerland. The increase was highest in Iceland going from 80.1 per cent to 81.1 per cent. In Belgium and Switzerland increases of 70.0 per cent to 71.6 per cent and 66.6 per cent to 67.8 per cent respectively were recorded.

### Manufacturing Industries

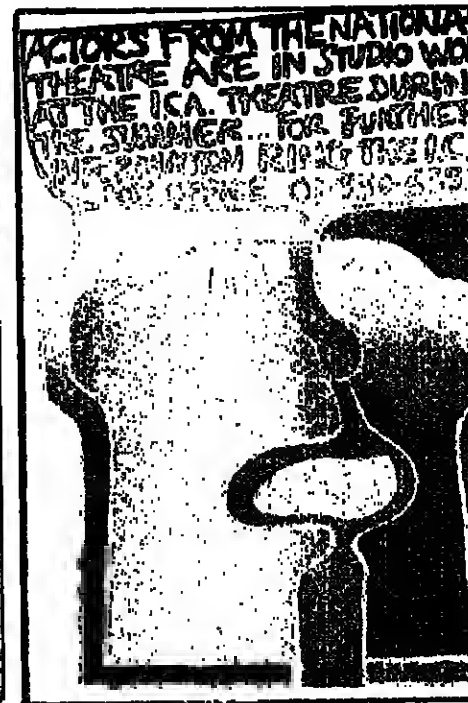
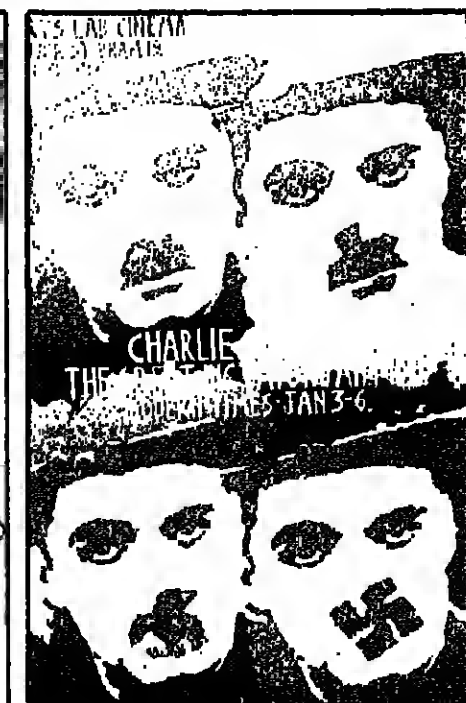
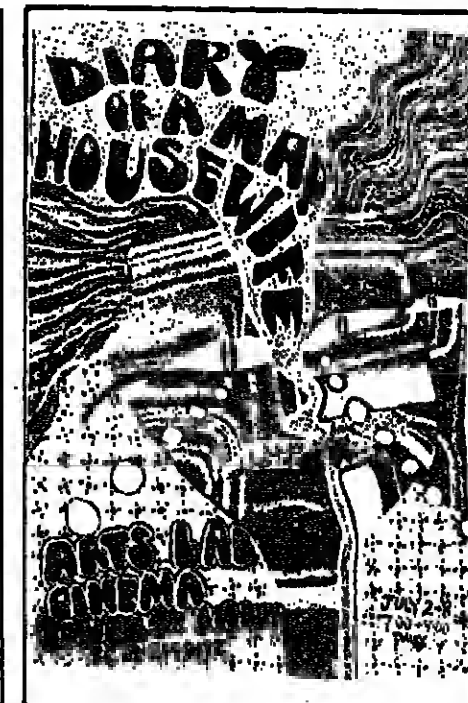
Japanese women working in the manufacturing sector experienced further erosion of their earnings as compared to those of men as the gap dropped to 43.4 per cent in 1981, down from 48.0 per cent in 1977.

This was the most marked decrease in the countries included in this analysis. Women's earnings as compared to those of men also went down in Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Women in manufacturing in Ireland fared better with their earnings improving from 60.0 per cent in 1977 to 67.6 per cent during this period.

In Sweden, however, women continued to narrow the earnings gap with 90.1 per cent in 1981, up from 87.4 per cent in 1977.

In addition to Sweden, seven other European countries reported wages ratios of over 70 per cent for women workers as compared to men in 1981, and less than 70 per cent for women: Czechoslovakia, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.



## Cultural Centre enjoys a splash of city colour

By Vanessa Batrouni

IN THE foyer of the Royal Cultural Centre, accompanying the Twelfth Night production but not relevant to it, the British Council is showing a collection of silk-screen posters by Ken McHarg and Bob Linney.

These two began poster printing in 1968 for student sit ins and now have a successful print business called X3 controlling all the designing, photography and artwork.

They produce posters for films, music events, theatre shows, mainstream and fringe, and art exhibitions and it can be said that they have documented many of the important cultural events in Britain during the last decade.

Originally the British Council planned to bring printers to run classes in silkscreening during the exhibition, an idea much welcomed by the Centre

as the technique is fast, productive and economic but unfortunately this plan fell through and we have only the prints minus the printers.

The exhibition gives a brief but not detailed illustrated explanation of how the posters are created. Beginning with a basic line drawing in pencil or ink they are enlarged photographically and then filled in with background colours hand painted directly onto the screen using stencils.

To the benefit of their customers' purses and to poster art, Ken McHarg and Bob Linney are expert at handling colour, blending and toning in different coloured inks adding depth and subtlety to what could be otherwise flat two colour landscapes.

The aim of the poster is to attract attention and these do this ably with a visual grab and punnelling of the senses. The viewer is drawn in by the large faces and figures, big, brassy lettering and

garish colours—striking reds, shocking pinks, sun yellows and non matching blues.

The colour statements scream at you in in pinkish fervour whilst maximum information is scattered over the surface.

There are teasers, words joined in never ending sentences, unconventional associations (Shakespeare productions advertised as cartoons with text excerpts) hideous hairy figures inviting you to join them at bars and discos, witty analogies like the pop group Police poster is bordered by the familiar chequered pattern of the Metropolitan police uniform, all designed to wet your curiosity and to persuade you to linger longer and remember.

You'll need a strong digestion for the images as there is nothing mild, classical or aesthetically about the work but the neutrality of the Centre's foyer helps to tone down these racy visual assaults. And, after all, their real home is the busy streets of England's cities.



## Missing Mozart symphony discovered

A SO far missing symphony of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, which musicologists for a long time already knew from the manuscript catalogue of the Breitkopf & Härtel Music Publishing House as a work written by the composer presumably in London (1765) at the age of nine, was recently discovered in the archives of the Town Orchestra of Odense in Denmark.

Originally, a music club in Odense is believed to have acquired the work in 1793. The Odense Town Orchestra will come forward with a performance of the symphony probably in the course of 1983.

## And Haydn surfaces in Australia

According to a report carried in the daily "The Australian" four original scores of the String Quartet opus 50 by Joseph Haydn (1732-1809), discovered in Melbourne last month, were confirmed as genuine by the musicologist George Feder of the Haydn Institute in Cologne in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The 120-page leatherbound manuscript has been in the possession of a Melbourne family for about 200 years. The value of the original Haydn scores is estimated at about \$55m.

(News from Austria)

## Learning about a Delacroix painting

PARIS'S LOUVRE MUSEUM has been proposing, for a number of years already, an original and attractive type of exhibition: the "files" of the paintings department.

The recipe is simple; around a master's canvas is gathered everything concerning it: historical documents, sources of inspiration, biography of the artist, first sketches, X-ray examinations, etc.

The intention of the museum is to improve our knowledge of a particular painting and of how it came to be painted, so that we may look at the canvas with a new eye. After "L'Andrieu" by Courbet, "Le Bain Turc" by Ingres, "La Discese de bonne aventure" by Caravage, among others, the department's 26th file has been devoted, at the end of 1982, to "La Liberté guidant le peuple" by Eugene Delacroix.

Set out on the second floor of the Pavillon de Flore, this exhibition contains four parts.

The first is historic. First of all, a first series of panels reveals the biography of Eugene Delacroix. Secondly, period documents, engravings and other testimonies recall the political events which this composition by the artist illustrated: "Les Trois Glorieuses", those revolutionary days of July 27, 28 and 29, 1830, during which the people of Paris dethroned a dictatorial king, Charles X, and replaced him by a more liberal one, Louis Philippe.

The second part concerns the creation of the work itself. Many sketches and first outlines show the path that was followed. We learn, for instance, that Eugene Delacroix used again in "La Liberté", earlier sketches done for paintings commemorating the Greek war of independence in 1820, "Greece sur les roches de Missolonghi", "Les Femmes snobles", etc.

The third part contains two sections: the work



La liberte guidant le peuple

itself and the analysis of the materials which make it up. Apart from the masterpiece (which is 3 m 25 by 3 m 60), all the preparatory sketches are shown: military uniforms, characters, rifles, studies of hands and legs.

With the help of laboratory examinations of the backing and the pictorial layer, the different stages of elaborating the picture are made clear to the onlooker.

The last part shows what has happened to the painting. Called a "vulgar" work in the 19th century, the Delacroix painting has become, over the

years, the allegorical archetype of Liberty, to such an extent that it is now found everywhere.

In 1936, the Spanish civil war inspired a photo-montage by John Heartfield which included this painting "La Liberté". In 1944, it appeared on very many posters. Even the student uprising of May 1968 did not forget it. And, even more recently, in 1979 and early 1982, the French State used it on banknotes (100 francs) and on postage stamps.

(Radio France Internationale)





## All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

### Telephone talk

ONE OF the most memorable scenes I have ever witnessed was an Arab friend conducting a telephone conversation.

I was visiting a friend when her husband came into the room, picked up the receiver, dialed, waited an interval then spoke, "Hello, Sami. Are you going to be home? OK I'll see you. Goodbye." And he hung up. The whole process had taken less than a minute.

Apparently all of this fellow's phone conversations were equally brief and he wasn't alone in this habit. It seemed to be quite widespread. I had to ask -

"When you had your friend on the other end of the line why didn't you just go ahead and say whatever you were going to say to him instead of going halfway across town to his house?"

"I can't talk to anyone unless I see their face," he replied.

He did have a point. Seeing your friend or relative face to face would give you a more complete idea of them than the usual social exchange of "How are you?" and the inevitable reply, "Fine." You could really see if they were "fine" or if they were terrible, anxious, sad or angry and just didn't want to talk about it.

Or else they were happy, ecstatic, or hopeful and really wanted to tell you all about it and were just hoping you would notice their agitated condition and show enough interest in them to dig deeper and insist on being told.

Human communication has gone through many stages. Less than a century ago if you were separated from a friend or relative the only recourse you had was travelling to make a personal visit or letterwriting.

Travelling was time-consuming, tiresome and sometimes even perilous so, out of necessity, letterwriting developed into a fine art. Many people kept up a considerable correspondence with large numbers of others. In fact the public even now depends upon the published missals of prominent people to give them a personal glimpse of them.

Then along came the telephone to change everything. Even when travelling got easier it was easier still to pick up that little piece of mechanical engineering and talk directly to the other person. It didn't even require getting dressed up which appeals to a basic laziness in us.

As more and more people travel abroad from this country and are separated from their families and friends they will need to maintain and renew these bonds by communicating. The business world has the telex, telegramme, and special messenger services to keep them in touch with associates. But these are not geared for personal contact as much as the telephone.

Now we in Jordan have been hooked up to the direct dialling telephone network that spreads ever more widely across the world. The question is whether Arabs, or Jordanians in particular, will get the telephone habit just as Euro teans and Americans have. In these places people have stopped using letterwriting as a mode of human communication and prefer to hear the other person's voice through this device.

Perhaps, as time rolls on, telephone-talking will become a refined art taking on definite forms. Right now we seem to be in the process of developing this as applied to long distance calls.

We don't just chatter away. We ask ourselves, "What do I talk about and what should I leave out?" How long shall I talk? How long can I AFFORD to talk?" and when we've finished we do a mental review of the actual conversation and note where it could have been better, what we forgot to say. Then we plan to make it better the next time.

## Bulu says it for all of us

By Lihhy Purves

ANOTHER PREGNANT ape has bitten a gynecologist.

Mr William Whitehouse, we hear, was giving Bulu, the orangutan, an ultrasonic scan to check on the progress of her approaching foetus when she upped and sank her teeth into his hand.

"She usually loves people," said her keeper, baffled. "She just got a bit irritated."

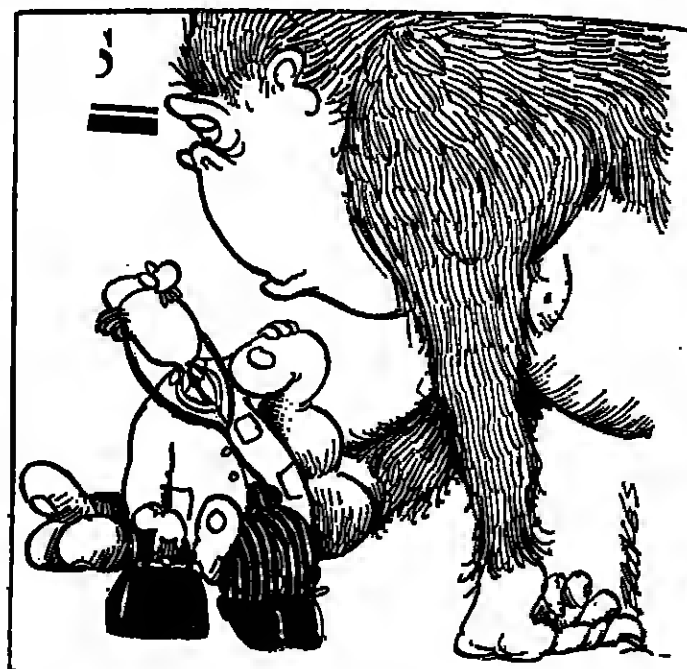
And the wounded medico himself gives us a clue as to why. He is quoted as saying, with a chuckle clearly audible through the bland layers of newsprint: "Women are all the same. They get ticked off when they are pregnant and I should be used to that."

Now, I wasn't going to bring this subject up, not wishing to be accused of shrill hormonal feminism; but the same sort of thing happened not two months ago in Holland.

There, a gorilla was rushed to hospital for a Caesarian at the hands of the regular medical staff. And the doctor, chuckling amiably to the Press as he wiped his hands afterwards, reported, "Oh, she struggled around a bit, but a couple of orderlies held her down while she gave her a shot to tranquillise her. No different from any human mother, really."

So as far as I'm concerned, Bulu said it for all of us. For all mothers and mothers-to-be who have found themselves automatically reclassified as "difficult" merely for objecting mildly to a two-hour wait in a clinic; whose reasonable queries have been waved aside as "tiresome" but whose consultants whose name badges ought to read "Mg."

Bulu said it with her teeth, on behalf of all pregnant women who have ever been ordered to arrive for a scan "with



a full bladder"; and then kept waiting for 45 excruciating minutes while the radiographer chatted about hospital politics to a stunning redhead from Canada.

Bulu delivered that pitiful, intelligent lie in revenge for all her sisters who have been silenced by an unwanted shot in the arm during labour. Good old Bulu, I say.

I do not mean to knock the medical profession for the sake of it. I myself managed to avoid many of the discreditable indignities of the State during my own recent pregnancy—chiefly, I suspect, due to the gleam in my eye and my obvious willingness to lurch out with sharp yellowed fangs at any sign of medical malpractice.

And when I eventually gave birth, it was in a small maternity hospital so kindly, so liberal, so respectful of a mother's feelings, that the local health authority plan to close it down next

year as an economy cut.

But even with an easy ride like that I met the obstacle all too often of infuriating assumption that pregnant women are not in command of their own minds; that they are "tired" and need ignoring.

Once asked a whipper-snapper, young doctor what a prescription was for, only to be told: "You just write a paper to the chemist, dear, and he'll give you a bottle of medicine." Ex. snip, gr-r-r-r.

Even women will mutter in heated voices about "Your Condition," which was subtle dementia; and worst of all, otherwise sane men will bludge themselves to interpret and predict all your feelings for the next year in the light of a half-digested theory of hormones. I would like to hire Bulu to do some really thorough cosmetic hand-writing.

London Express Sent

## Scorpions and snakes

I want to take my family out on picnics but am afraid of them being bitten by snakes. What can I do about this?

body and is seven centimetres in length.

What should be done in case of scorpion sting?

Generally speaking snakes are timid creatures that are most active during the day. They usually won't strike unless cornered or stepped on. They prefer to escape confrontation.

The fact is that scorpion stings are ten times as common as snake bites and for the child under ten years of age they can be dangerous and fatal. Even adults are in danger if the sting is on the body, neck or head.

There are six species of scorpion in Jordan. Unfortunately the two kinds that comprise 95 per cent of the scorpion population are also the most toxic and have the widest distribution. Their sting produces severe toxic reaction in the victim.

Scorpions are nocturnal creatures and come out from under rocks and crevices in the evening. The mothers carry 15 to 60 young on their backs until they are able to care for themselves.

Because of their poor eyesight they don't travel far from their birthplace. So if you have found one, there are more near about.

The two most poisonous species are Leiurus quinquestratus that is yellow with a brownish tinge on the back and the adult is eight centimetres long, and Butorinus judaeus is black with a wide

If the person is in a remote area, a tourniquet should be applied above the sting site, the sting cross-incised with a clean knife or razor blade at the sting 1/2 cm deep and two centimetres long and the wound allowed to bleed freely to clear out the venom. After that the tourniquet may be removed.

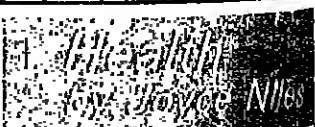
This is a life-saving emergency technique, but it must be done immediately to be effective as the venom can circulate into the body in as little as 10 to 15 minutes and attack the tissues of the brain, heart and pancreas. If there is a 10 to 15 minute delay then this treatment is useless.

You can give aspirin or similar pain reliever to the victim to ease the discomfort but DO NOT GIVE ALCOHOLIC DRINKS!

After that the person can be taken to hospital for observation and possible serotherapy if there are the severe symptoms of profuse sweating, excessive salivation or watering of the mouth, and tachycardia or an irregular heart-beat.

While you are doing this keep the person quiet. Carry him to prevent the venom from circulating through his body too quickly.

What about snakes?



If you are going into a desert area or other place where you think there might be snakes it is a good precaution to wear high-topped boots or old trousers that are not easily penetrated.

If someone in your party is bitten, above all don't lose your head.

Look to see if it is a poisonous or non-poisonous bite. The non-poisonous bite of a snake leaves two rows of small puncture marks. The toxic bite will have two or possibly three deep puncture marks in addition to smaller marks. These will swell and bleed heavily.

Treatment is to apply a tourniquet above the wound, make cuts 1/2 centimetre deep and two centimetres long over each puncture and allow the wound to bleed freely, then release the tourniquet. AGAIN, DO NOT GIVE ALCOHOLIC DRINKS TO THE VICTIM! Keep him quiet and carry him immediately to the nearest medical facility to receive antiserum to neutralise the remainder of the venom.

Even if the snakebite was not from a poisonous species there is still a threat of the wound becoming infected. Wash it thoroughly with soap and water to prevent infection.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers Association.

## Jordan University says it with music and dance



Joud Nour Shalq

The University of Jordan campus was a lively spot last week when, under the patronage of University President Abdulmunir Al Mujallil, it celebrated its first Arts Festival.

The festival was organized by the Director of the Arts Department Ashraf Abaza and directed by Nawroz Bokhr. Lighting was arranged by Habis Hussien and student Balqees Ahmad enjoyed her first-ever stage appearance in the role of Master of Ceremonies.

A highlight of the programme was the selection of songs by the University Chorale under the direction of Mr. Elias Faza. Other musical offerings came from piano teacher Mrs. Mary Al-Munir, violinist Dr. Suhail Reemaw and Joud Nour Shalq on guitar.

Pianist Ghada Ayyoub has been teaching piano for ten years and is a member of the university music club. She was happy to share her musical skills with her fellow students as was fellow pianist Maral Batshun.

There were also two dance items. The university Dabke troupe directed by Anjad Oheydalluh presented a special programme of northern Dabke from the city of Ramtha while the Circassian Dance team showed their traditional dance and music.

The festival took place in the university theatre which is the focal point for many cultural activities on campus. Theatre director Mhmmoud Ismael Budr said that it is home to the many cultural societies organized by the Department of Arts.

These includes the Cinema and Theatre Club which produces plays and also organizes seminars on theatre and cinema and clubs for drawing, music, dabke and photography.

The photography club was established in December 1982 with only ten members and now has 75 members. They are hoping to organize an exhibition of their work in May.



University Chorale



The Circassian Dance Team

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elegant perfume chloe - smooth perfume, Capriole sleeping gowns - robes - jackets - skirts several items befitting the dearest one on her day.

On Monday the world will celebrate Mother's Day. We honour motherhood because the mother is the foundation of the family and thus the main support of society.

In other words she is the mother of the engineer, the worker, the physician, the lawyer, the hero and the martyr. Her greatness stems from the fact that she raises these men for society.

There is no one word that can express our feelings about mothers. If we describe mother as the spring of position we shall be deviating from the truth because a spring may run dry.

If we describe her as the ocean in her abundant sacrifices, we do not give her what she deserves because the ocean has an end.

On this anniversary we have the pleasure to salute every mother. This is a card of love and appreciation for the mother who raises her children well and creates a sound society.

What can we offer on this anniversary? All the world's gifts do not match the word "mama".

We wish every mother a happy life and a thousand salutes to you on your day.

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## Would you believe it?

IT TOOK her just 30 seconds to multiply a 13 digit number by another 13 digit number. For the latest computer at Britain's famed Imperial College of Science and Technology it needed double that and three seconds more.

The challenge, which she accepted and won, after the brief encounter with frontier technology, prompted Guinness to accord her a due place in the 1981 volume of their celebrated Book of Records.

Shakuntla, 49, shrugs off her immense talent: "It's a gift from God".

She realised her potentials when she was barely three years old. Her parents were astonished to learn that little Shakuntla could already add, subtract, multiply, divide and even determine the square root.

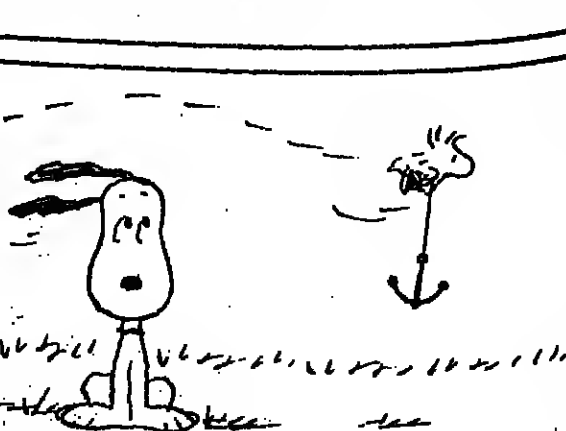
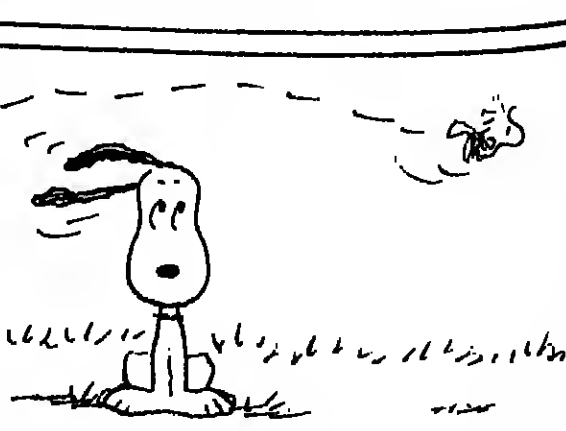
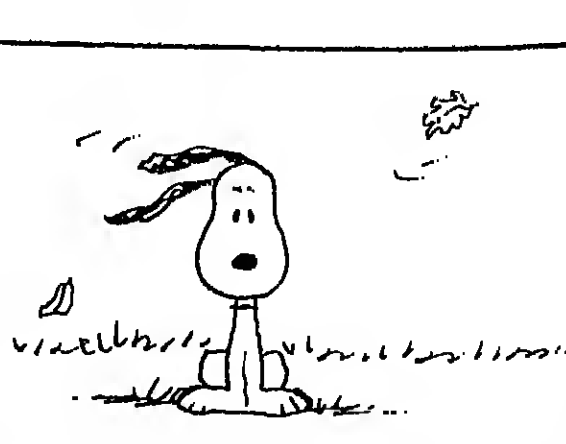
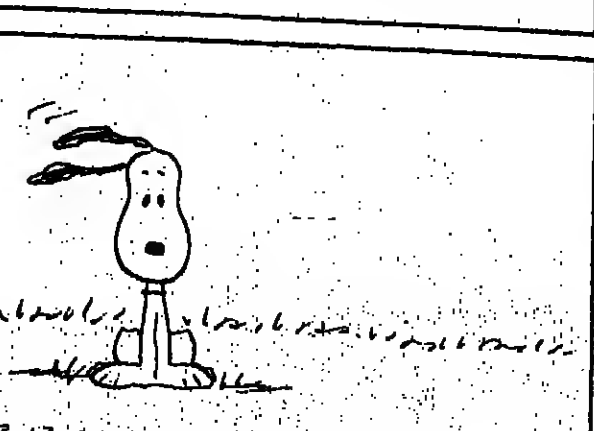
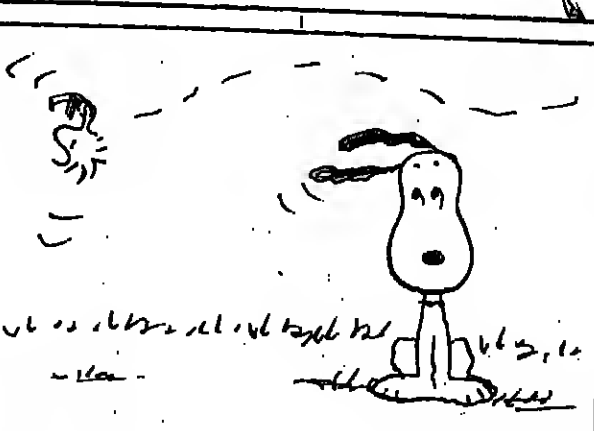
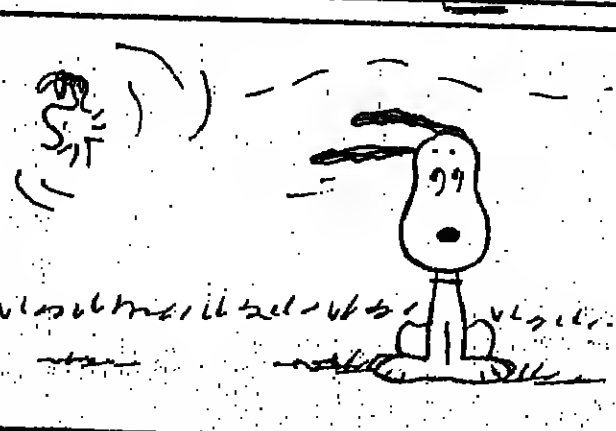
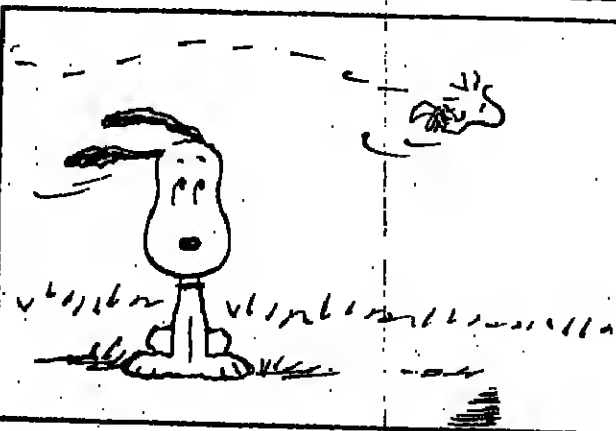
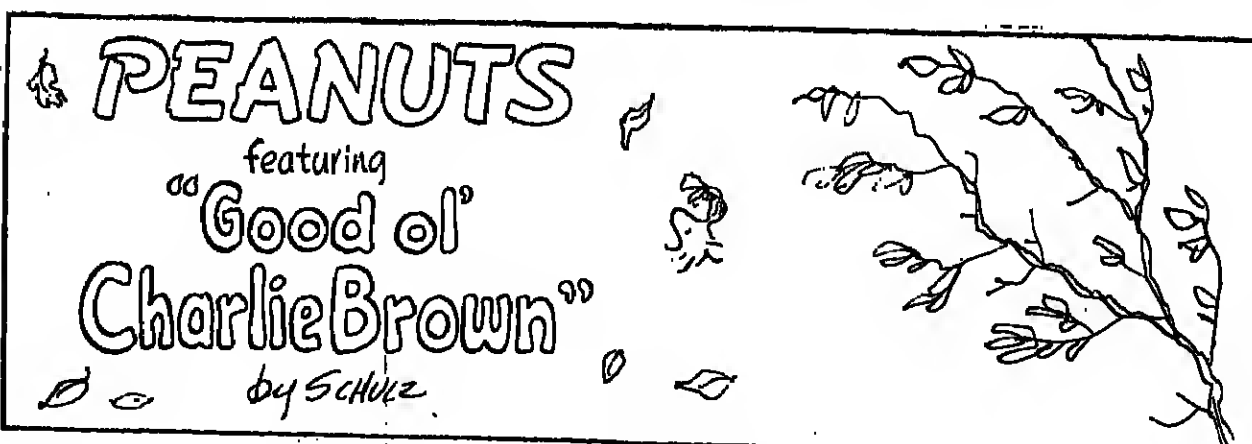
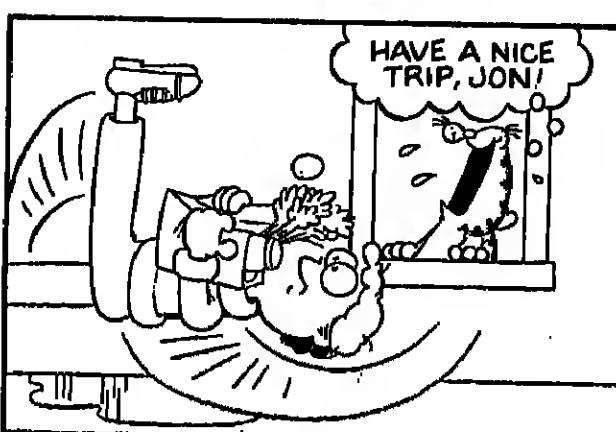
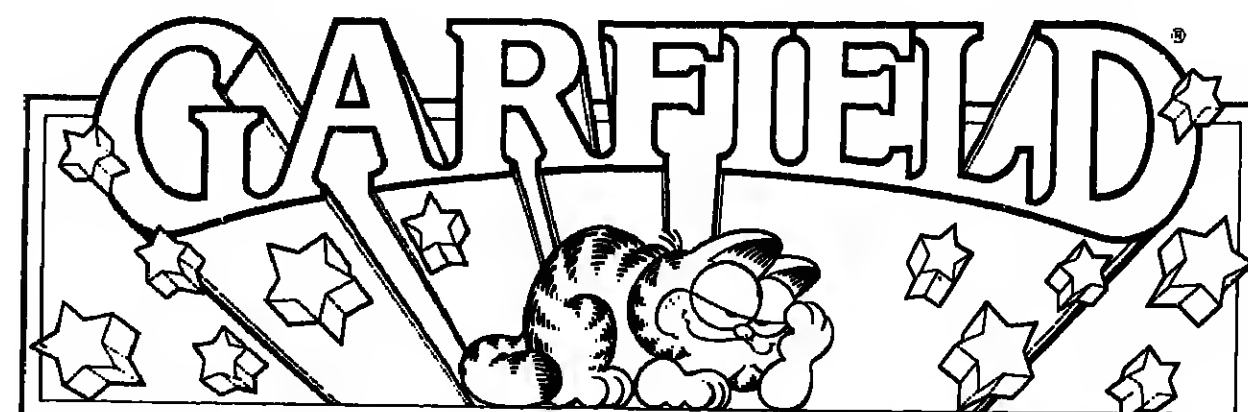
From being a child prodigy, Shakuntla Devi has come a long way. She keeps a busy schedule round the year, leaving no stone unturned in the world of wonder.

Divorced mother of a 12-year-old girl, Shakuntla says she had been the sole breadwinner of her family since the age of three. Her father used to take her out for demonstration of her calculating prowess, and these brought enough money to run the household. (WGT)









## BRIDGE by Terence Reese

North  
K 7  
Q 8 3  
J 10 5 4  
A 9 2  
South  
A J 2  
K 10  
Q 9 3 2  
J 7 4 3  
A 10

Dealer West N-S vulnerable.

Imagine that you held the South hand above and that both opponents had made constructive-sounding bids before your turn. In the team event at Biarritz Silver, West opened One Heart, and Litvak, East, responded

Two Diamonds. The Canadian pair had wrangled their opponents that they sometimes made psychic bids in first hand, but what could South do, except bid 3NT? All passed and thirteen tricks were lay-down.

Certainly it was very feeble of North not to advance, though it is true that South might not have been so strong.

In some countries players are not allowed to open in first or second hand unless they have a genuine bid of some sort. It really is too difficult for opponents to contend when psychic openings are part of the system and therefore carry no risk. The World Bridge Federation, unfortunately, adopts the feeble policy of allowing any kind of system to be played.

I am happy to be able to add that in a manner of speaking this deal cost the Canadians the match. Had their other pair bid 7NT they would have progressed to the next round, but they finished in Seven Clubs and were eliminated by a narrow margin.

ward in the list. No plurals: no foreign words; no proper names. TODAY'S TARGET: 26 words, used; 31 words, very good; 35 words, excellent.

Word Game  
The  
Word Game  
Word Game

HOW many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used once only. Each word must contain the large letter and there must be at least one minor-letter

Cryptic solution  
ACROSS—9. Treasure-treasure; 10. To-T; 11. A-broad; 12. Am-; 13. To-T; 14. To-T; 15. To-T; 16. To-T; 17. To-T; 18. To-T; 19. To-T; 20. To-T; 21. To-T; 22. To-T; 23. To-T; 24. To-T; 25. To-T; 26. To-T; 27. To-T; 28. To-T; 29. To-T; 30. To-T; 31. To-T; 32. To-T; 33. To-T; 34. To-T; 35. To-T; 36. To-T; 37. To-T; 38. To-T; 39. To-T; 40. To-T; 41. To-T; 42. To-T; 43. To-T; 44. To-T; 45. To-T; 46. To-T; 47. To-T; 48. To-T; 49. To-T; 50. To-T; 51. To-T; 52. To-T; 53. To-T; 54. To-T; 55. To-T; 56. To-T; 57. To-T; 58. To-T; 59. To-T; 60. To-T; 61. To-T; 62. To-T; 63. To-T; 64. To-T; 65. To-T; 66. To-T; 67. To-T; 68. To-T; 69. To-T; 70. To-T; 71. To-T; 72. To-T; 73. To-T; 74. To-T; 75. To-T; 76. To-T; 77. To-T; 78. To-T; 79. To-T; 80. To-T; 81. To-T; 82. To-T; 83. To-T; 84. To-T; 85. To-T; 86. To-T; 87. To-T; 88. To-T; 89. To-T; 90. To-T; 91. To-T; 92. To-T; 93. To-T; 94. To-T; 95. To-T; 96. To-T; 97. To-T; 98. To-T; 99. To-T; 100. To-T; 101. To-T; 102. To-T; 103. To-T; 104. To-T; 105. 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